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Part One
Pages 1-8

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DRINK WAS HARD TO GET

Men with Limited Acquaintances Had to Restrain Their Thirst.

SALOON KEEPERS AFRAID TO OPEN

A Few Bowery Dealers Were Broiled by the Sun While Watching for Nickels — Videttes in Chinatown.

Many citizens of New-York suffered from a restrained thirst yesterday owing to the comparatively strict observance of the excise law.

They were men who had fallen into the habit of giving their patronage to one or two saloons, and who had not a wide acquaintance with liquor sellers or their barkeepers. The saloon keepers of their ordinary choice had decided that the profits of keeping open were not worth the risk of getting caught. They had therefore locked up their places of business, and had gone to Coney Island or elsewhere, leaving their best customers to lament their absence without any liquid palliative to make it more endurable.

The six or seven hundred liquor sellers who kept their saloons open for business yesterday all had the same simple rule. If they knew a man personally and he wanted a drink he got it. Otherwise, he went without it. The stranger might not look like a policeman, but then he might be a Police Commissioner traveling incognito, or a suppressor of vice on the hunt for evidence, or some law improvement society man in search of awkward statistics.

So delicate was the function of recognizing customers deemed that many proprietors took that onerous duty as their own share of the day's work, and stood broiling in the hot sun in order to make assurance doubly sure. Some of these were men of influence and civic renown in bygone days, and had kept open without fear nightly, Sunday, and election day, since the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. It was almost pitiable to see men of this class under the changed administration of things standing on the sidewalk to garner a scant harvest of nickels for glasses of beer.

The respectable hotel keepers, who have hitherto neither encouraged nor repelled whatever Sunday liquor selling came in their way, by some common impulse ranked themselves yesterday with the cautious, ordinary saloon keepers who had shut down their bars. Perhaps these hotel keepers had received gentle hints from the Police Captains of their respective precincts that their long-established immunity was liable to unguarded assault. Whatever the true reason was, the fact remains that some of the most celebrated "last resorts" of the gilded youth and slivered age of this city presented grim and forbidding fronts when appealed to yesterday for assuaging alcoholic waters.

One hotel keeper who did not shut down with his fellows was actually caught selling liquor without the customary luncheon of cheese and biscuits, and the waiter who served the drink was arrested.

Frank Morris and Emanuel Mayer, policemen in plain clothes, went into the Hotel Empire, at Sixty-fourth Street and the Boulevard, at 2:30 P. M., and asked for a glass of beer and a glass of whisky. George Stone, if waiter in the hotel, brought the order without hesitation and was thereupon arrested. He was taken to the Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, only a few blocks away, to which both the policemen belonged.

In the same precinct, Joseph P. Kiernan has been maintaining a club in the room over his saloon, 125 Boulevard. A dumbwaiter made regular trips down stairs to the saloon, into which no customers were allowed to enter. Mr. Kiernan insisted that those who frequented the club had a right to its privileges, one of which was to buy drinks as often as they liked. Capt. Gallagher differed with him in his interpretation of the law, holding that, as neither dues nor entrance fees were charged, the clubroom was a mere annex to the saloon. So, W. J. Kiernan, who is bartender for his brother, was arrested in the afternoon on a charge of violating the excise law. An arrest in the same saloon, under similar circumstances, was made two weeks ago.

Joseph Eyre, who keeps a saloon at 607 Southern Boulevard, made a curious excuse in the Morrisania Police Court, when charged with violation of the excise law early Sunday morning. He said that Patrolman McAndrews, who arrested him, had run into his saloon in a great hurry, calling out: "Joe, I'm dry; for my sake, give me a beer, quick!"

Eyre said he mistook the policeman for a personal friend, who lives over the saloon. In confirmation of this plea, he said that when he saw that McAndrews was not his friend, but another person, he refused to take money for the drink which he had served.

Police Justice Martin, before whom the charge was brought, did not recognize the validity of the excuse, and held Mr. Eyre in $100 bail.

Over in the far east side, in the neighborhood of Cherry Hill, the residents took an extraordinary fancy to carry their market baskets with them when they went out for an afternoon stroll. As many as twelve persons thus laden were seen in three short blocks. To judge from the smiling faces with which some of these twelve were returning home, their marketing expeditions must have brought them excellent bargains.

The Sunday law against the selling of milk, meat, and groceries was observed with a punctilious strictness yesterday that left its advocates nothing to desire. The man who had not bought his beefsteak yesterday morning before 10 o'clock went without it, and it was considerably harder to get milk than beer after the same hour.

The only rebels against this law were the Hebrew clothiers of Baxter Street and Park Row, who "pulled in" several policemen in plain clothes before they would believe that the law must be observed. After half a dozen of these clothes sellers had been presented to the Sergeant in charge of the Elizabeth Street Station, the ardor of the others to pursue their calling under difficulties relaxed, and they spent an unhappy and profitless day, having nothing to do but count their own money.

The ease with which Chinese can adopt Caucasian methods when it suits them to do so was well illustrated yesterday in Mott, Pell, and Doyers Streets. The system of videttes adopted in these quarters was perfect. Ordinary-looking white persons could not have bought a shoe lace in a Chinese store for a five-dollar gold piece. The approach of any man who had the look of a possible policeman was preceded by a flutter which closed all doors until he had passed.

But the Celestial from Hoboken, or Harlem, or Brooklyn, who had come to purchase his weekly stock of groceries was received and welcomed with business courtesy and attention, and his wants were satisfied.

The French, Chinese, Italian, German, and other barbers observed the 1 o'clock rule. There was scarcely an attempt to evade it. Even the barber's shop in the Alpine, the proprietor of which made an effort to keep open after the prescribed hour during the first two Sundays the law was in force, was closed yesterday at the proper time.

Everything pointed to a very large exodus of the inhabitants of the thickly populated parts of the city to its outskirts and to the seaside resorts and inland villages. From 1 o'clock until 5 the up-town cars were heavily laden with passengers, while those coming down-town were almost empty.

The larger parks were well filled with pedestrians, particularly Central Park, where a musical programme was begun by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band at 4 o'clock. The women who were seen on the Mall and on the seats around the band stand greatly outnumbered those who were there on the two previous Sundays.

There was a cheerful breeze which allowed the women to promenade in comfort, especially if they had dressed themselves without furbelows, which might catch the wind.

The frigid watermelon showed his rosy face and bilious rim on hundreds of fruit stands yesterday, and was welcomed by thousands of thirsty travelers, plain and colored, some of whom took him for company for want of a better. The pineapple, who preceded him, is now thinking of retiring for the season.

Perhaps it was the effect of the strictness with which the excise and Sunday laws were enforced, which made the down-town streets of the city seem more empty and restful than usual. The day itself was one of breeze and sunshine, in all respects a Sunday to be remembered.

FEW ARRESTS IN BROOKLYN.

Saloons Generally Closed Yesterday; a Few Open—Barbers' Shops Closed.

It was a comparatively dry Sunday in Brooklyn yesterday, especially in the vicinity of the City Hall and in the better localities of the city, while in other sections, such as the Fifth Precinct and the Sixth Precinct, the saloons were open and did a thriving business.

An official who had made the rounds of the city, in speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times last night, said;

"There are about 4,500 saloons in Brooklyn, and I think that the majority of them were closed. I was able to get into some where I was known, but in others it was impossible. I think that the law was pretty generally observed."

A saloon keeper within a stone's throw of the City Hall said that it was getting to be worse in Brooklyn than in any other place he had ever been.

"Why do not the police face the music and either close all the saloons or none. They seem to make a special drive in certain precincts, while in others the saloons are allowed to remain open and the police will not even molest them.

"Here in the First Precinct, if a side door is open, a policeman is watching, and it's hard to do business under these circumstances, but in other precincts in which I have been to-day, in the Eastern District, for instance, the saloon keepers do not seem to pay any attention to the police. It seems to be a strange law that must be observed in the Western District, but not in the Eastern."

In the Fourteenth Precinct, of which Capt. James Ennis is now in charge, the saloons were open, and policemen stood in front of the side doors and saw thirsty people enter, but did not make the least attempt to close the places. Capt. Ennis has the reputation of having allowed saloons and dives to run openly.

The recent shake-up among the Police Captains has considerable to do with the law being enforced yesterday, as well as the fear that the Law Enforcement Society was secretly at work. The Police Captains who had been transferred from precincts where they were at home to precincts where they were strangers gave their policemen instructions to arrest every person violating the law. The saloon keepers had been warned Saturday night that arrests would follow if their places were not closed, and the tips were given in all sections of the city excepting the Eastern District.

Policemen visited all the roadhouses Saturday and informed the proprietors that they would not be allowed to remain open Sunday.

"It's a shame," said one of the principal hotel proprietors. "Sundays are the only days when we can make a few dollars. People who drive want to give their horses a rest and a little water, and to refresh themselves also, but we are not allowed to cater to them. It will be all right if we keep the front doors shut and the side doors open, we are told, but as soon as our front doors are seen to be closed our regular patrons drive off, and we lose their custom. The police are willing to let us keep our side doors open. Now, if that is so, why can't we keep the front doors open? Is it any less a violation to open the side door than the front? Next Sunday I'll take chances of running in full blast, and if I'm arrested then I'll make a test of it."

Capt. Kenney had only been in charge of the Adams Street Station an hour when he received a letter asking him to keep his eyes open on the three corners of Myrtle Avenue and Adams Street. He saw nothing.

A patrolman found the saloon at the corner of Washington and Johnson Streets, opposite the new Post Office, open, and arrested the bartender, Frederick L. Herman, who was admitted to bail.

Ex-Police Sergeant Patrick Slattery has a saloon at 152 Hamilton Avenue. Being an ex-policeman, and having a pull, he took it for granted that he could do as he pleased, but one of the agents of the Law Enforcement Society secured evidence that the place was open, and Capt. Cullen sent an officer, who arrested Slattery's bartender, Morris Fitzgerald.

There were other arrests made, but the number was less than ten.

The police also kept their eyes upon the barbers' shops yesterday to see that the Collins law was not violated, and they found that the law was pretty generally observed. One barber—Charles F. Poneck—kept his shop at 546 Grand Avenue open, and he was arrested.

The boss barbers, true to their promise given to the police, acted as pickets, but they were unable to secure the arrest of any barbers.

It was said that some of the large clubs had secured the services of a barber, who was to shave the members from 7:30 in the morning until noon, and for this was to receive $2 besides the tips which the clubmen were willing to give. It is said that this worked well in some of the clubs, and that the practice would be continued.

A reporter for The New-York Times, who visited several of the clubs, could not get any of the members of the clubs to affirm the story, but neither did they deny it.

Under Cover in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 16.—Chief Murphy last night notified all policemen to see that the saloons on their respective beats were closed. They were also instructed to arrest any persons seen carrying cans. Apparently the saloons were all closed, and no one carried a can, for no arrests for either cause were reported. The saloons, though open, were conducted with unusual quiet.

Not Dry in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 16.—The saloon keepers received no orders to close to-day, and business was conducted pretty much as usual, except that the front doors were shut and customers were obliged to resort to side doors.

Jersey City Trolley Accidents.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 16.—Mrs. Elizabeth Eryenrauch, seventy-two years old, of 153 Newark Avenue, was struck by Motor 22 of the Erie Street line, this afternoon. She escaped with a broken leg. Patrick McCabe, the motorman, was arrested for atrocious assault.

As Motor 321 of the Grand Street line was passing the Bishop Street curve this morning, William McFarland of 549 West Twenty-sixth Street, New-York, was thrown from the platform and severely injured. He was sent to his home.

Nor'wester Met a Nor'wester.

The British bark Nor'wester, which arrived from Melbourne yesterday, met one of her namesake hurricanes during the voyage to this port. Two seas boarded the vessel, wrecking skylights and lifeboats, and washing everything moveable overboard. The storm was encountered April 14, and lasted two days. The vessel is under command of Capt. Evans.

COLORADO'S MINE THIEVES

Probable They Have Stolen Ore Worth Millions of Dollars.

HAVE BEEN OPERATING TEN YEARS

No Doubt They Have an Organization and Careful Methods of Robbing — Many Mine Owners Suffer.

DENVER, Col., June 16.—Discovery of the thefts of rich ore from the Gold Fleece Mine has led to the belief that ore worth millions of dollars has been stolen from the mines of Colorado in the last ten years by an organized band. The robberies have not been committed by the miners, who are generally honest men. So far, there is no clue to the leaders, but it is believed that with detective work and the spending of much money the thieves may be caught.

The loss sustained by the Fleece is now placed at $70,000, or more than the actual dividends of the mine. The Fleece yesterday paid the June dividend, but ordered a suspension of all work on the mine until responsibility for the stealing is placed.

There was a meeting of miners yesterday at Lake City, at which considerable feeling was developed over the statements of the Directors that the employes were responsible for the loss. The union adopted resolutions deprecating the action of the company in branding as thieves former employes. The meeting adjourned until such time as Manager W. A. Aikers could be present, when efforts will be made by the conservative element to heal the breach that has been opened by the company. One dwelling was searched, on suspicion that the occupants were implicated. No evidence was found. It will be impossible for the victims to recover anything from the stolen ore, which is supposed to have been forwarded to an Eastern smelter for reduction.

Hereafter men going on watch in the Bonanza mines will be compelled to change their clothing before and after work.

Among other mines that are said to have suffered from the smugglers are the Della S., Mollie Gibson, and Argentum Juniata of Aspen, the Victor and Pike's Peak of Cripple Creek. Bonanza ore runs from $1,000 to $20,000 a ton, and the method of cheating the owners is simple. From rich blocks of ore corners are knocked off and carried away in the pocket. Small pieces of rich ore run from $10 to $30 in cubes of about two inches, and the bulk would not suffice to attract attention on leaving the cage at the mouth of the shaft.

Hereafter the gold mines will be handled more after the manner of the diamond mines. The leading mine owners had a meeting yesterday for the purpose of organizing for protection which may be obtained through the smelters and ore buyers, who can detect the stolen ores when offered for sale. The bonanza mines are now so few that their characteristics are apparent to all mineralologists.

The stolen ore has not been marketed here nor at any of the big plants that buy ores. This indicates that the thieves are possessed of money and are capable of getting their ores out of the camps by some underground road so as to avoid the possibility of detection by the railroad detectives, who are constantly on the alert for such cases.

The Victor mine last week discovered that the richest ore was being stolen by some means that defied all attempts to trace. Returns on the surface did not agree with the reports from the underground works, and the investigation showed that lots of the rich ore was not coming to the surface on account of the company. Search failed to reveal the ore in the shafts and tunnels, and the inference was that it had been taken out in a surreptitious manner during the night, or at hours when darkness would allow the thieves to remove the ore in small lots without attracting attention.

There was but one remedy for the evil, and that was adopted by the manager. Every employe of the Victor was discharged, and the new crew placed under surveillance.

SAVED HIS SON BUT DROWNED HIMSELF

The Sad Death of W. H. Kerr, a Wealthy Resident of Catonsville, Md.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 16.—W. H. Kerr, a wealthy resident of Catonsville, near Baltimore, and President of the Thistle Cotton Mills Company of Ilchester, Howard County, Md., was drowned to-day. With his family and a party of friends he came to Annapolis on board his steam yacht Watanga.

After spending a few hours in the city, the party re-embarked, intending to return to Baltimore. Shortly after leaving the wharf, Mr. Kerr's six-year-old son fell overboard. Engineer Benton threw a life preserver to the lad, but he was unable to reach it. Seeing his son struggling in the water, Mr. Kerr sprang overboard and swam to his assistance. He succeeded in holding the boy's head above water until Capt. Burtis of Annapolis arrived in a rowboat and picked up the lad. The yacht had meanwhile drifted away, and Mr. Kerr sank out of sight as his boy was rescued.

After an hour's search the body of Mr. Kerr was recovered. Mrs. Kerr and her four other children were on the deck of the Watanga and witnessed the sad accident. Mr. Kerr was the son of Prof. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina.

Will Complain of Capt. Eakins.

The journeymen furriers told the Central Labor Federation yesterday that they are making a strong crusade against Sunday work in fur factories and shops. They succeeded last Sunday in stopping 100 persons from working.

The police of the Macdougal Street Station, the men said, helped them in making the manufacturers stop working Sunday, but the police of the Mercer Street Station House refused to give them any aid. The meeting directed Secretary Bohm to make a complaint against Capt. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station.

Robed in White to Die.

Seventeen-year-old Josephine Riordi, who lived in the boarding house of her aunt, Mrs. Grafarone, 179 Macdougal Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by drinking oxalic acid. She had formed a strong attachment for the editor of an Italian paper. She heard a few days ago that he was engaged to be married. She robed herself in white early yesterday morning and drank the acid.

Straightening Out the Indictments.

Chief Clerk Unger and all the clerks of the District Attorney's office were busy yesterday getting indictments into shape, as was ordered by Recorder Goff. The work will probably be completed to-day.

Alive with a Broken Neck.

Mrs. Goshen Heyman of 741 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, whose neck has been broken, was said to be getting along satisfactorily, when a reporter called at the house last evening.

Minister de la Rica in Town.

José de la Rica, the Spanish Minister to Japan, was a passenger by the French line steamship La Normandie, which arrived yesterday from Havre.

HAD A TOUR WITH INCIDENTS

The Wadena Rescued a Japanese Craft, the Mikado Wanted Her, and the Chinese Suspected Her.

J. H. Wade's high-speed cruising steam yacht Wadena, which one year ago left this port for an extensive tour of distant waters, returned to harbor yesterday, having been absent just one year to the hour.

Mr. Wade and his family did not return with the yacht, having debarked at Naples. Officers of the Wadena explained yesterday that patriotic motives had prompted the yachting party to so time its arrival at Naples as to enable the tourists to embark on the new American liner St. Louis, and form a part of that vessel's passenger complement on her first trip to the westward. The St. Louis sailed from Southampton Saturday.

When the Wadena sailed from this port last June she had none but her regular crew on board, Mr. Wade and his party having gone overland to San Francisco, and thence by a Pacific Mail steamship to Yokohama. The Wadena, speeding to the eastward to meet her owner, who was traveling in the wake of the sun, made one hour's stop at Gibraltar, and then went on to Malta, arriving there seventeen days out from New-York. Renewing her coal supply at La Valette, the yacht resumed her journey and reached the rendezvous at Yokohama without incident. There she was joined by Mr. Wade and his party, which consisted of his wife and their two sons and daughter, his mother, Mrs. Randall Wade, Mrs. Garrison Wade, and Dr. Russell.

The yacht then tripped her anchor and visited such frequented and unfrequented ports in China and Japan as the party desired to see. One of the incidents of the marine sauntering along Japan's coast was the picking up of a distressed Japanese bark and towing it to the nearest port. While in Japanese waters the Mikado sought to purchase the Wadena, with the intention of converting the craft into a dispatch boat, but Mr. Wade did not want to part with the yacht.

A tentative effort on the part of the tourists to explore the Yank-tse-Kiang River resulted in the boat being brought to a halt by the Chinese, who suspected her of being a Japanese vessel in disguise. The yacht was released after a four-hour detention. After being satiated with Oriental sights, the homeward trip was begun. The party was landed at Naples the latter part of May, and Capt. Collamore received orders to bring the yacht to this port and have her fitted out for the coming races. The vessel reached this port by way of Bermuda, and on arrival went to an anchorage off Twenty-sixth Street, East River.

SUIT AGAINST MR. FAIR'S WILL

Charles L. Fair Asks that the Lick House Be Exempted from the Trust Provisions of the Document.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—An important piece of litigation in the Fair will contest was begun yesterday, when Charles L. Fair filed his threatened suit against the executors and trustees. Action is brought under the law enacted by the last Legislature, and supposed to have been passed solely in the interest of the Fair children. By its provisions it is possible to attack any provision of the will before as well as after probate.

Charles L. Fair is the sole plaintiff, and his sisters are named as defendants because they are absent from the State and it was impossible to secure consent to be joined as plaintiffs. The real defendants are Angus, Brease, Goodfellow, and Crothers, trustees under the stolen will. The suit is directed at the trusts provision of that will, and refers to but one piece of property, Lick House, for which Fair paid $1,250,000, and the complaint avers that Charles L. Fair and his sisters are the owners of the property in fee simple, and asks that the court so declare and enjoin defendants from asserting any title in the property.

Dr. Marc Livingston, one of the executors of the late Senator Fair's estate, intimates that the Senator's money was used to manipulate the big wheat deal recently brought to light without his knowledge. Fair was in Mexico at the time the purchases were made, and as executor Livingston says, he would like to see any letter or telegram ordering the purchase of such an amount of wheat as is credited to Fair. L. M. McGlauflin & Co., the brokers through whom the deal was made, dissolved partnership yesterday. A brother of one of the members of the firm was Mr. Fair's private secretary.

BOOMING ALLISON FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Iowans Will Go to Cleveland This Week to Work in His Behalf.

MASON CITY, Iowa, June 16.—The candidacy of Senator William B. Allison for President will be launched formally at the National Convention of Republican League Clubs, at Cleveland. Support of Allison for the Presidency has been in previous years, even at home, more of an expression of respect from an admiring constituency than of a real desire to see him elevated to the exalted position.

But the Republicans of the State this year will not be satisfied with anything short of seeing Allison placed at the head of the National ticket. Some of the leaders have gone so far as to name for his running mate Robert T. Lincoln.

The best political workers in the State will be present at the Cleveland Convention in Allison's interest. Heading the delegation is J. S. Clarkson.

BECAME INSANE IN THE STREET

Lieut. George H. Darling of Elizabeth, N. J., a Raving Maniac.

ELIZABETH, June 16.—First Lieut. George H. Darling of Company C, Phil Kearny Guard, Third Regiment, one of the most popular militiamen in the service, became violently insane to-day in the street and is now locked up in the Morris Plains Asylum, a raving maniac.

The physicians who examined Mr. Darling fear his case is hopeless.

Lieut. Darling has been in the grocery business in this city for years. He has been acting queerly at times for the last few weeks. He is forty-two years old.

Why Overman Killed Himself.

WINDFALL, Ind., June 16.—Mr. Overman, a farmer, was found dead last Winter, with a pistol near him. No cause for suicide was assigned. A paper written by Mr. Overman was found yesterday in his effects that explains the mystery, and shows he was a victim of remorse. The paper says that twenty years ago an Englishman came to Overman's house with $80,000 and tried to negotiate with him to go into the ranch business in Colorado. He murdered the Englishman, took his money, and buried it on his farm. The place where the money was buried is not designated in the paper.

Newfoundland's Governorship.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 16.—It is rumored that Sir Herbert Murray, now here as British Relief Minister, will be appointed Governor. Gov. O'Brien will leave on July 13. He has declined to remain longer, though requested by the Marquis of Ripon to do so.

The resignations of several officials are reported in consequence of the reduction of their salaries. The Judges of the Supreme Court are indignant because of the reductions made in their cases. They say it will be impossible to support the dignity of their position upon the reduced salary.

Secretary Lamont to Go West To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary of War Lamont, accompanied by his family and Quartermaster General Batcheller, will leave Washington to-morrow for the Yellowstone. En route he probably will inspect the site for the new military post at Bismarck, N. D., the establishment of which was authorized by the last Congress. The party will go via Cincinnati and St. Louis and return by way of Chicago.

FELL FROM CAR TO POND

Four Passengers Hurt on the Trolley Line to Calvary Cemetery.

DOWN A TEN-FOOT EMBANKMENT

"Trailer" Jumped the Track and Threw Its Freight Into Filthy Water—None of the Injuries Serious.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 16.—Four persons were injured in an accident on the Calvary Cemetery Branch of the Steinway Railroad Company's trolley system this afternoon. The accident was caused by a "trailer" jumping the track and tumbling a majority of the passengers in the car down a ten-foot embankment into a pond.

The Injured.

The injuries suffered by the passengers were mostly due to striking stones and the falling of other passengers on them. Those injured were:

BOLZFELDT, Mrs. SOPHIA, fifty-six years old, of 333 West Forty-fourth Street, New-York; right foot cut, face scratched, and complaining of being injured internally; taken home.

BOLZFELDT, —, same address; hands cut.

PHALEN, JOHN, forty years old, of 5 Weehawken Street, New-York; back wrenched and unable to walk; sent home in a carriage.

SIZER, MARY, forty-six years old, of 549 Tenth Avenue, New-York; left hand cut, left side wrenched, and complaining of being injured internally; taken home.

The accident was on a curve in the road about 250 yards west of Grand Street, Maspeth. At that point there is a slight down grade in the roadbed. The motor car and the "trailer" were on their way to this city from Lutheran Cemetery. The motor car was a heavy one of the latest design, while the "trailer" was an old open horse car, formerly used on the line. It was very light, and the wheels were worn. The motor car was in charge of James O'Connor, with James Mangin as conductor. Patrick Murphy was conductor on the "trailer," and John Ward brakeman.

The curve where the accident happened is a sharp one, and the cars approached it at a rapid rate of speed. The motor car swung around the curve all right, its weight preventing it from leaving the rails. But the "trailer," instead of following the motor car, gave a lurch and a spring, left the track, and plowed along the roadbed. O'Connor shut off the power, and both he and Ward applied the brakes.

The cars stopped very suddenly, after plunging for a short distance, and the "trailer" careened over to one side, and came very near going down the embankment into a pond. There were about fifteen passengers on the "trailer," and they were thrown around until the cars stopped. The pond was on the side of the car where the guard rail was up, and when the car stopped the passengers slip from one side to the other with a rush. All of them were screaming at the time, and, while some successfully held on to the backs of the car seats and the uprights supporting the roof, the majority were tumbled down the embankment into the pond.

As they went down the bank, a distance of fully ten feet, several of them rolled over and over. Those who led in the plunge into the stagnant water were the ones injured the most. They carried all the stones in the side of the embankment with them, and made a cushion for the others.

The cries of the injured and frightened passengers attracted the attention of a number of men engaged in a game of baseball in a near-by lot, besides the residents in the vicinity. Everybody ran to the spot, and while some rushed into the mud and water to rescue those in the pond, others hurried after ladders and ropes. One by one the injured persons were aided out of the mud and water and carried a short distance up the road to the house of John Derby.

It took four men to assist Mrs. Bolzfeldt, while Mr. Phalen was unable to proceed without the assistance of two men. Mrs. Sizer also required aid to reach the house. Those who fell into the pond and escaped injury were able to crawl out themselves. They presented sorry spectacles as they gathered in Mr. Derby's garden. Every one of them was soaking wet, and covered with thick mud from head to foot. One pretty girl, who before the accident looked decidedly handsome in a light-colored silk waist with generous sleeves, and white skirt and "butterfly" bonnet, presented a very bedraggled appearance after being taken out of the pond. A woman who was returning home with a large bouquet of flowers held on to them through it all, and, though the flowers were covered with mud, she kept them in her hand until some time after she had been helped out of the pond.

There were several of the passengers besides those named who were slightly injured, but they declined to give their names or to accept medical aid, and left for their homes as soon as they could scrape off some of the mud and wring the water out of their clothing.

The young girl in the light suit tried, with the assistance of a woman passenger, to restore some of the beauty to her raiment by rubbing off the mud with some old straw, but the more they rubbed the worse her dress looked, and the task was finally abandoned.

All the injured but Phalen went home by way of the Maspeth cars to Brooklyn. Phalen was so badly injured that Mr. Derby had to harness up his horse and take him home in a carriage.

The accident caused a delay of nearly two hours on the road. The derailed car hung right over the embankment. It leaned against a large stone, and that was supposed to have prevented the car following the passengers into the pond. Had it fallen, several of the unfortunate passengers would certainly have been killed.

The car was dragged back on the rails by the aid of ropes and tackle secured from the Maspeth car stable. Everybody took a hand in pulling on the ropes, but when the two cars were ready to resume the trip there were no passengers willing to continue the journey in the "trailer." Those who had sufficient courage left, entered the motor car.

The Calvary Cemetery line was until a short time ago owned by ex-Mayor Gleason. W. B. Skinner of 8 West Sixteenth Street, New-York, was killed last Sunday on the tracks of the line, near the entrance to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, in this city, during a rush of about 300 persons to get on the cars. The company to-day had two special policemen in uniform present to prevent passengers boarding the cars until they were at a standstill.

The officials of the road were inclined to treat the accident to-day rather lightly. Assistant Superintendent Delahanty said that had the people kept their seats they would not have been injured, even as slightly as they were.

PANIC ON A FLUSHING CAR.

Crowd in a Steinway "Trailer" Receives an Uncomfortable Shaking.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 16.—Fifty passengers on a crowded trolley car on the Steinway Railroad were thrown into a panic to-night through what might have been a serious accident.

The Steinway Company enters Flushing over a trestle crossing Flushing Meadows. The tracks are laid on piles about six feet above the level of the meadows, which are always marshy and at high tide partly covered with water. The tide was at its height to-night when two crowded cars, a motor and a "trailer" left Flushing for Long Island City. About midway across the meadows the "trailer" jumped the track at a switch, and bumped along on the ties, in danger of toppling over into the meadows.

Men, women, and children struggled in wild alarm. The lights went out as soon as the car left the rails, which added to the panic. Several nervous women were restrained with difficulty from jumping into the meadows. Everything was over in a moment, but it seemed an age to the passengers. The car was stopped, and, after a half hour's delay, was placed on the rails, and the trip was resumed. A few persons received slight bruises.

JACOBS'S 3D AVE. THEATRE BURNED

The Loss, It Is Believed, Will Be $200,000 — Watchman Who Was on Duty Disappears.

Three alarms of fire from Third Avenue and Thirty-first Street, sent out at 12:15 o'clock this morning, called engines to a blaze which was discovered in Jacobs's Third Avenue Theatre.

The fire proved to be a very serious one, and was soon beyond the control of the firemen. No one was hurt, but the building will probably be a total loss. The damage, it was said, will be at least $200,000.

The theatre had been closed since June 6. There was a watchman in charge, but he did not discover the fire. The watchman has disappeared.

The fire was discovered by Fireman Higgins of Truck No. 6.

The fire started on the stage and before long had spread to the entire house. When the engines arrived, the auditorium was in flames, and a third alarm was immediately turned in.

The firemen surrounded the theatre, which is almost in the middle of the block between Thirty-first and Thirty-second street, on the east side of the avenue.

Two flat houses on the Thirty-first Street side nearly touched the theatre at the rear. The firemen at first thought there was great danger of these buildings taking fire, as well as the houses, 441, 443 and, 445 on the other side.

The tenants of all the houses were driven out, and, mounting the roofs and the elevated structure in front of the theatre, the firemen worked like demons. On the Thirtieth Street side some houses in the rear were manned, and, after twenty minutes' labor, the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the theatre.

WRECK OF A NEWSPAPER TRAIN

Three Cars and an Engine Derailed in the Railroad Yard at New-Haven—Two of the Train Men Hurt.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—The New-York Sunday newspaper train, due here at 4:20, was wrecked in the railroad yard this morning. There were four cars on the train, and all but the last car were derailed. The engine was turned completely about nad thrown over on its side. Matthew C. Higgins, engineer, and Fireman William W. Chappell were injured.

The train was running at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, which was too great for the sharp curve at the cross-over at the point where the accident occurred. The reason the train was going so fast while nearing the station was that the air brakes refused to work. Engineer Higgins had whistled for brakes for several hundred feet, but so great was the momentum of the train that the hand brakes were of no avail. When the cross-over was reached there was a general breaking up of the train.

Fireman Chappell was burned seriously, but not dangerously. Engineer Higgins's left kneecap was shattered, his left leg was broken below the knee, and his body was badly bruised. The tracks for 300 feet or more were torn up, and there was great damage to the switching system. The money loss will be very large.

It is considered almost miraculous that nobody in the derailed cars was killed or injured seriously.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT

Four Persons Badly Hurt, and One of Them Probably Fatally.

VINELAND, N. J., June 16.—Four persons were injured in a runaway accident here this evening, and one of them may die. The animal took fright on Main Avenue and plunged down a steep embankment near the bridge. The carriage contained George Berry, his wife, Mrs. Hines, mother of Mrs. Berry, and a nephew of Mr. Berry. All are residents of Millville.

The carriage was completely demolished. Mrs. Berry sustained a fracture of her right shoulder, and is probably fatally injured internally. Mrs. Hines had both wrists broken. Mr. Berry and his nephew were badly but not fatally hurt.

GOV. ATKINSON OF GEORGIA VERY ILL

An Operation for Appendicitis Is to be Performed.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 16.—Gov. Atkinson developed a case of appendicitis to-day.

An operation will be necessary.

Relatives have been telegraphed for, as the Governor's condition is considered serious.

The Mississippi Senatorship.

JACKSON, Miss., June 16.—Gen. Charles E. Hooker, ex-Member of Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Mississippi, is announced as a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator George. This makes four candidates—Gov. Stone, Congressman Money, ex-Gov. Lowry, and Gen. Hooker. The last three favor free silver, while Gov. Stone opposes free silver and stands for sound money. The Legislature which will elect the Senator next January will be chosen in November. The Populists have called their State convention to nominate a full ticket, to meet in Jackson July 31.

Barge Sinks, Boy Drowns, Man Is Hurt.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 16.—The barge Willington Porter of Saugerties, with a cargo of bluestone, sprung a leak near Milton while being towed to New-York this morning at 2 o'clock and sank. Capt. Robert Robinson of Glasco was struck by a piece of stone and injured fatally, and his son William, aged sixteen, was drowned. The Captain's wife and child were rescued. The boat broke into a hundred or more pieces when she sank.

A Decoration for George Bliss.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that the Pope has conferred the decoration of the Order of St. Gregory the Great on Mr. George Bliss of New-York.

Cardinal Gibbons in Italy.

ROME, June 16.—During the coming week Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will visit the sanctuaries of Perosa. Assisi and Loreto.

HARLEM CANAL PARADES

Arrangements Complete for the Wedding of River and Sound.

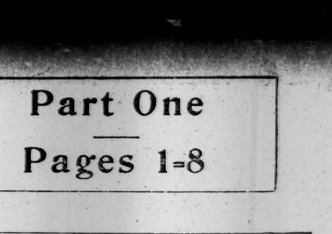
CHILDREN TO REVIEW LAND FORCES

The Banquet at Oak Point—Mayors of Many Cities to be Present—Wonderful Display of Fireworks.

The general features of the programme of exercises and festivities which will mark the formal opening to-day of the Harlem Ship Canal to craft of light draught remain as published in The New-York Times of yesterday.

All details had been perfected last night, each being in complete order, and, while stories were current that there were friction, jealousy, conflict of authority, and struggles for recognition and precedence, those who should know said that they regarded these reports in the light of poking harmless fun at the management of the jubilee, as there was no truth in them, the whole system of arrangements being entirely satisfactory to all who were to direct, manage, or follow instructions.

Perhaps it is well to call attention to an underlying principle of the celebration of the completion of the first or light draught channel which will give a number of vessels direct access between the Sound and

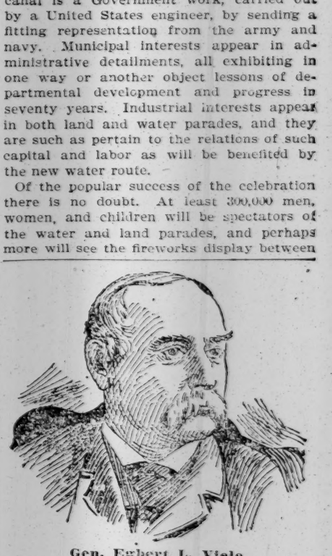


Col. H. H. Adams,
Grand Marshal of the Land Parade.

the Hudson, and save them the loss of time incident to rounding the Battery while, the earnest of the waterway being given, it will not be long befor craft drawing as much as fifteen feet will be able to use the route. The festival at once recalls the Erie Canal celebration of 1825, and presents object lessons in evolution of seven decades. The whole plan is on the lines followed seventy years ago, even to the commingling of the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Atlantic. In this instance Grace McVay, a Harlem child, will do precisely what Gov. Clinton did in 1825, when, in East Harbor, under the guns of the United States cruiser Atlanta, she pours a keg of water into the Sound.

The formalities and fêtes under the plan of arrangement will first establish that the General Government recognizes that the canal is a Government work, carried out by a United States engineer, by sending a fitting representation from the army and navy. Municipal interests appear in administrative detailments, all exhibiting in one way or another object lessons of departmental development and progress in seventy years. Industrial interests appear in both land and water parades, and they are such as pertain to the relations of such capital and labor as will be benefited by the new water route.

Of the popular success of the celebration there is no doubt. At least 300,000 men, women, and children will be spectators of the water and land parades, and perhaps more will see the fireworks display between



Gen. Egbert L. Viele.
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

the Casanova mansion and Oak Point at night by the Pain Fireworks Company, whose programme describes forty-five separate attractions, including six complicated pyrotechnic devices.

Each of the policemen detailed to preserve order will have to look out for the safety of 300 spectators. Commissioner Grant, who will take charge of the detail from the Police Department, was, however, hopeful that able planning, many precautions, and a careful distribution of well-equipped ambulance stations will lesson danger, minimize accidents, and prevent serious results to the unlucky.

The land parade, which is to start from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the North River, under the command of Grand Marshal Henry H. Adams, will take the course to Oak Paint, so as to cross the Madison Avenue bridge when the water parade, under the command of Admiral B. S. Osbon, is passing beneath it. At this point there will be a multiplicity of spectators, and the police massed here will have to be alert to prevent disaster and save persons in peril.

Similar conditions of anxiety will prevail at what is known as the big bridge over the King's Bridge Road, but danger is lessened by there being no line of paraders over the bridge, while the peril of those who are certain to climb to the craggy top of the rock cut to obtain a good view will be great. The crush below the Madison Avenue Bridge, both along the water line and in the streets of the land parade route, cannot, it would seem, present serious obstacles to control. The two parade routes are sketched in the following map:

A delightful feature of the land parade will be its review in East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and in the Southern

Know Hood's Cured

Because It Made Pure Blood

"I was all run down and could not sleep at night on account of the continuous and severe pains through my body. I had also stomach troubles and catarrh. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time I commenced to improve, and after using three bottles in all, my complaint entirely left me. I now have an appetite, sleep well, and am free from all stomach trouble. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me, and I cheerfully recommend its use by all women who are run down and need a building-up medicine." MISS ALICE WRAY, West Bridgewater, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

ers and bunting along the course of the two parades will be lavish, and especially so about Morris Heights, Washington Bridge, High Bridge, and the Speedway Heights. At each point there is room for thousands of persons to see the water pageant without inconvenience or danger.

The most earnest and active in the planning to make the celebration a memorable success has been Gen. Egbert Ludovicus Viele, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who will preside at the banquet at Oak Point and be its toastmaster. Gen. Viele has been for half a century connected with the development of this municipality, and in the matter of the Harlem ship canal may be said to have inherited his interest in the subject from his father, Senator John L. Viele, who was Judge of the Court of Errors and the devoted friend of Gov. De Witt Clinton. Judge Viele obtained the first appropriation for the Erie canal when it was designated as "Clinton's ditch." The amount was $600. He, like Clinton, was derided, but lived to see the canal accomplished at a cost of $9,000,000, and in recognition of his services received unstinted gratitude and a gold medal, inclosed in a box made of wood taken from the Seneca Chief, in which Gen. Clinton made the first trip through the canal to Sandy Hook.

Gen. Viele took as much interest in the ship canal as did his father in the Erie project. He went to Congress with no other aim than to obtain the first appropriation of $400,000 from the National Treasury, and attained it. Speaking of what has been accomplished in the Harlem River, Gen. Viele said yesterday:

"Let them say on. I am used to it. If poking fun does any one any good, I am not churlish. But something has been done. The road has been more than paved to complete success. When I started in to make Central Park, William Cullen Bryant criticised me as a young man, said I was engaged in a huge task, and predicted that I would be dead before the Park would be an accomplished fact. Then, when I laid the foundations of my house at Eightieth Street and the Riverside Drive my friends called me a fool. I have lived to see the Park and the canal and improvements here which architects' specifications show to amount to $200,000,000."

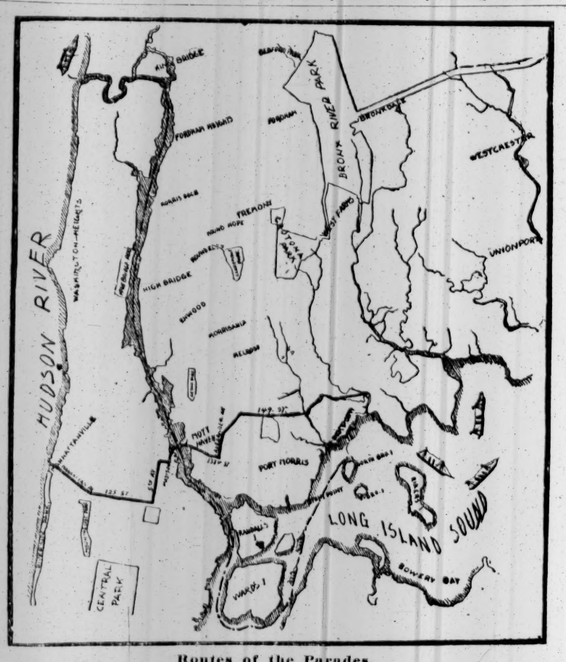
The banquet at the Oak Point pavilion, which the New-Haven Railroad Company reframed from tearing down, because of the celebration, will be a memorable one. Mazetti will law covers for 300. On the dais will be Gen. Viele, Gov. Morton, Noah Davis, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Lieut. Col. C. L. Gillespie, United States Engineers, engineer of the canal; Mayor Strong, Dock Commissioners O'Brien and Einstein, Charities Commissioners Porter, Faure, and Wright, Police Commissioner F. D. Grant, Recorder Goff, Public Works Commissioner William H. Brookfield, City Chamberlain O'Donohue, Chauncey M. Depew, Admiral Montgomery Sicard, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Justice G. P. Andrews, John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Fitch, Gov. Werts of New-Jersey, Fordham Morris, J. C. De La Vergne, Postmaster Dayton, Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, and the Mayors of Jersey City, Poughkeepsie, Schenectady, Rochester, New-Haven, Providence, Trenton, Hudson, Stamford, and Yonkers.

Thirteen tables will be for other distinguished guests, including a large delegation from the North Side Board of Trade. Fordham Morris will be the orator of the day, and addresses will be made by Gen. Miles, in response to "The Army"; Admiral Sicard, "The Navy"; Postmaster Dayton, "The Administration"; Controller Fitch, and many of the visiting Mayors, who will be welcomed by Mayor Strong.

Gen. Viele will not parade, but his first care will be to go to the steamer Elaine, the flag vessel, at Twenty-second Street and the North River, and see that the visiting Mayors are properly introduced to Mayor Strong. Afterward he will look after the industrial parade. Gen. Miles and his staff will go to the Elaine from Governor's island on the United States steamer Gen. Meigs, and will go on board the flag vessel. Admiral Sicard will leave the navy yard in a launch and be of the Mayoralty party.

Gov. Morton reconsidered his message of regret and announced by telephone from Rhinecliff that he would attend the celebration. He will be escorted to the Elaine from the Hotel Renaissance by members of the committee, and will review the water parade.

There will be many public and private entertainments along the route of the pageants, and at points on the Great North Side. Mrs. F. P. Earle will give a lawn party at Earle Cliff, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, near the Harlem Ship Canal. It was understood that the party was an invitation one for the benefit of St. Luke's Church, but last evening Mrs. Earle announced that all whose appearance inspired confidence in their respectability would be admitted on payment of $1 at the gates of the grounds. Mrs. Earle will be aided in receiving guests by Mrs. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, and her friend, Mrs. Le Duc. Some features of the entertainment will be fireworks, choruses, and cannon salutes.



Routes of the Parades.

Water Parade from Spuyten Duyvil, and Land Parade from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Oak Point.

KNOCKED OVERBOARD BY THE BOOM

Edward Lewis Drowned in the Bay While Sailing with Inexperienced Friends in a Poor Boat.

While a party of six young men were sailing in New-York Bay yesterday afternoon off Greenville, N. J., one of them—Edward Lewis—who lived at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, was knocked overboard by the boom and drowned. The party left Greenville for a sail about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in a boat eighteen feet long. The boat had originally been a ship's yawl, and was decked over and provided with a Summer cabin.

Her mast was far too large for the size of the boat, making her very cranky, and practical sailors, who witnessed from the shore the manoeuvres of the craft, which showed little knowledge of seamanship on the part of the steersman, predicted some serious accident. A heavy wind was blowing from the south, and a heavy sea was running when about half a mile from the Jersey shore faulty sailing caused the sail to suddenly jibe, the boom striking Lewis, who was lying on top of the cabin, knocking him overboard. He was unable to swim, and two of his companions—Harry Glore and Irving R. Winans—sprang into the water to rescue him.

This was extremely difficult in the heavy sea. They succeeded in grasping the body of Lewis and held him up for a few minutes, but before they could reach the boat, which had drifted some distance away, they became exhausted and were forced to let go of Lewis, who was unconscious. Lewis sank, and was not again seen.

Glore and Winans reached the boat with great difficulty, and started for shore for help, in order to recover the body. Several rowboats put out and dragged over the spot, but at a late hour the body of Lewis had not been recovered.

The parents of Lewis were notified early in the afternoon, and arrangements were made with an undertaker at Greenville to care for the body is case it was recovered.

DROWNED AT STATEN ISLAND.

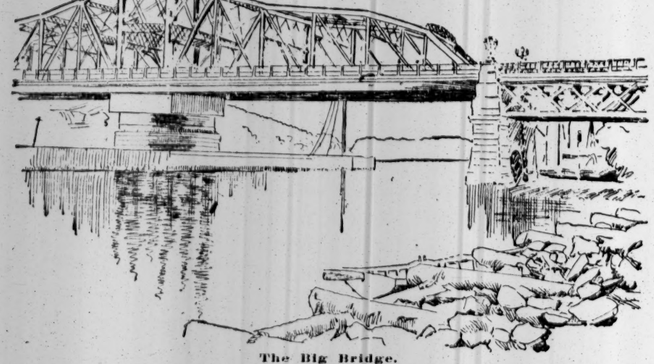
A Party of Fishermen Upset in the Nighttime—Two Lost.

LINOLEUMVILLE, S. I., June 16.—Two young men, residents of this village, were drowned in Staten Island Sound while out fishing with a party early this morning, and all had narrow escapes.

The party, composed of Henry M. Paul, August Winant, Otto Hansen, and Frank Tomazcuski, started out early Saturday evening in a rowboat for a night's fishing. They started for the shore about 2 o'clock this morning, and on the way began to skylark. They were within 200 yards of the wharf of the linoleum factory, when the boat was upset and all four were thrown into the water.

Paul and Winant were good swimmers, but the boat was carried away from them by the tide, which runs swiftly at that place, and they could do nothing to aid their comrades. They called lustily for help, and their cries were heard by the Captain of a barge lying at the wharf. He put off in a bateau and saved them. Both were exhausted when they were pulled into the boat.

Hansen and Tomazcuski were drowned, but both bodies were recovered during the day. Hansen was thirty-one years of age, and had a wife and children. Tomazcuski was unmairried.



The Big Bridge.

At the Rock Cut, and Over the King's Bridge Road.

Wanted for Bigamy.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 16.—Recorder Schindler of West Hoboken was called upon by William Manpenssel of Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday, who asked that a warrant be issued for Richard Smittka of Dubois Street, on a charge of bigamy.

He said he was a brother-in-law of Lena Blicher of 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, New-York, who was married to Smittka, May 4, and that Smittka had obtained $800 from her before the marriage. After the wedding he said he had ascertained that Smittka had another wife living, from whom he was not legally divorced.

A policeman found that Smittka had left the house in Dubois Street.

Substitutes for Horsford's Acid Phosphate are Dangerous.

Because they cost less, many substitutes are offered, some of which are dangerous, and none of which will produce the same effect as the genuine. Insist upon having "Horsford's," whether buying a bottle of Acid Phosphate, or "phosphate" in a glass of soda.

90 TONS OF ROSES

USED EACH YEAR BY

COLGATE & CO.

For their exquisite Toilet Soaps Handkerchief Perfumes and Toilet Waters of which the favorite is

CASHMERE BOUQUET

THE SILVER CRAZE IS ABATING

That Is the Judgment of Close Observers in Washington—Sound-Money Men Are Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Close observers of the political situation say the free-silver craze is abating. They regard the result of the last Memphis convention as a heavy blow to silver. Many incline to the belief that the craze reached its high-water mark previous to the sound-money convention in Memphis, and that the masterly handling of the currency question by Secretary Carlisle in his Memphis and Kentucky speeches had much to do with changing the situation. Certain it is that the free-silver leaders have been thwarted in their attempt to split the Democratic Party. It is quite plain now that the fears entertained by the friends of sound money of the outcome of the silver convention were groundless. At no time, it is seen, was there danger of the plans of the silver demagogues being carried out. The refusal of the Democrats who attended that convention to be led into the trap which had been prepared by Bryan and his associates gave a decided impetus to the sound-money movement.

Politicians generally recognize the fact that the silver men are on the run. A Western Senator who has been connected closely with the free-silver scheme said to the correspondent for The New-York Times to-day that he was much disappointed with the action of the Memphis convention. The leaders had expected to accomplish much for silver, he added, and their failure unquestionably had injured their cause. The Senator, being something of a philosopher, readily assented to the proposition that the free-coinage idea would suffer still more if the present business conditions should continue.

"Many persons undoubtedly took up the free-silver cry," he said, "because business was at a standstill. Such persons were actuated by the feeling of the storm-tossed mariner, who steers for a light in the hope that it will afford a haven. The partial return of prosperity has operated to drive such persons from our ranks. If the times continue to improve, I have no doubt that free coinage will be postponed indefinitely."

The Senator added that he did not expect to see the present prosperity continue. He gave no reasons for this belief, however.

The impression is growing among Washington business men and others who are in a position to feel the public pulse that business conditions are constantly growing better.

There is much in the present situation to encourage the friends of sound money. From Kentucky come reports that Senator Blackburn is making an up-hill fight on the free-silver platform, which he so foolishly occupied when it seemed to him that silver had the call. His friends are not nearly so hopeful as they were a month ago, and his opponents in the Democratic Party say that he will fail to receive the renomination he is striving for. The speeches of Mr. Carlisle are regarded as the direct cause of Blackburn's present predicament. Mr. Carlisle made a common-sense presentation of the currency question. The effect of his speeches was heightened by the fact that wheat began to rise about the time he took the stump and has steadily increased in price.

Blackburn and other silver orators have had much to say about the alleged demonetization of silver in 1873, claiming that the low prices of wheat and other commodities was due directly to the financial legislation of that year. Mr. Carlisle's contention that the law of supply and demand was responsible for the low prices could have received no stronger indorsement than that which the market afforded.

"Let the existing conditions continue a year, and the silver movement will be beyond resuscitation," said a well-known financier this evening. It is regarded here as good generalship for the advocates of sound money to follow up the advantage already gained without permitting the silver forces to re-form their lines.

Silver Sentiment in Missouri.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 16.—Reports printed to-day from the Chairmen of the Democratic Central Committees of 98 of the 114 counties in Missouri show 94 to be in favor of free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. Of the 94 counties, 63 favor a State Convention, while 29 are opposed.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE IN THE O'BRIEN FLAT

Police Investigating a Blaze in a Hamilton Street Tenement House.

Mrs. Flynn, who lives on the top floor of the five-story tenement, 9 Hamilton Street, awoke early yesterday morning to find the rooms of the opposite flat full of smoke and flame. She rushed downstairs screaming, and alarming the tenants, who fled after her in their nightclothes. A fire alarm was rung by a policeman, and after half an hour's hard work, the firemen extinguished the flames, which had done about $600 damage.

When the fire was all out, it was discovered that the occupants of the flat, a driver named O'Brien, and his wife, had been absent since early in the evening. They appeared as the firemen were leaving the house. Long before that, however, and before the fire was discovered, Mrs. Flynn had head some one moving about in O'Brien's flat. Their coal oil can, which, it is alleged, had earlier in the day contained a quantity of kerosene was found empty after the firemen went away.

The neighbors believe the fire to have been incendiary, though they are at a loss for a motive for the act, as the O'Briens' furniture was not insured, and they are not known to have had any enemies. The Madison Street police were notified of the suspicious circumstances, and are making an investigation.

A CAPE MAY MINISTER IS DEPOSED

He Has Gone on a Revival Tour in Company with Two Young Women.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 16.—The members of the Court House Baptist Church met last night to discuss the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Richards, the pastor. Mr. Richards left his flock to take up the vocation of a traveling revivalist, and two young women—Miss Young and Miss Hildredth—left home to join him in his work. Their plans are to travel through country districts, holding revival meetings. It is said that the young women left home without their parents' consent and against their wishes.

Some things very uncomplimentary to the minister were said at last night's meeting. He was denounced as "a wolf in sheep's clothing." A motion to dismiss him went through with little opposition. Forty-eight members of the church voted, and of these but four were against the motion. The affair will be taken before the conference.

Mr. Richards's wife and children are in destitute circumstances here, and are being kept from actual want by the charity of their neighbors. There are those in the church who say the minister will be handled roughly if he shall venture to return. Mr. Richards and the young women are now somewhere in Pennsylvania.

Organization of the State Club.

The Republican State Club is to be organized Wednesday evening, and it was reported last night that State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo would elected President and Cornelius N. Bliss of this city Vice President. Whether Russell Sage is to be honored with an office in the new club is still a matter of conjecture.

All the anti-Platt leaders are expected to attend the meeting, including Mayor Strong, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, William Brookfield, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and John E. Milholland.

WAGONS TO BE RUN BY GAS

An Attempt to Deliver by Them Goods from Department Stores.

A HORSE'S WORK AT A CENT AN HOUR

Gas Produced by Petroleum Will Be the Motive Power—The Engine to be Only Eighteen Inches High.

An attempt is soon to be made to prove to the owners of the large retail dry goods stores in this city that mechanical power is cheaper and more efficient in the delivery of packages than wagons drawn by horses.

The engines for these horseless wagons are the same as those used in the carriages which recently bore off the prizes in the race from Paris to Bordeaux. They are constructed somewhat on the pattern of an ordinary gas engine, with numerous changes and rearrangements of the working parts so as to make them of the smallest possible bulk.

The delivery vans or wagons will not be outwardly different in appearance from those at present in use, except that there will be no horses in front, and that the steering, instead of being performed by reins, will be effected by means of a long arm or wheel, the perpendicular rod from which will be attached to the lock under the front wheels of the vehicle.

The company which is building these horseless wagons has its manufactory on Long Island, on the shores of the East River. It claims that its engines can do the work of one horse at a cost of 1 cent an hour. In order to be prepared for steep gradients and rough pavements, the strength of these wagons is to be three horse power, so that the fuel cost of using all the power of the engine will be 3 cents an hour.

Like all the improvements made in steam engines, from the invention of Watt to the latest marine engine or locomotive, the changes in this gas or petroleum engine have been in matters of detail, rather than by the application of new principles.

Having once found a practical method of utilizing gas explosions produced at regular intervals, the inventive minds of the world set to work to strengthen the weaknesses of the primary type of explosive engine. The irregularity of motion was corrected by the introduction of a flywheel heavy enough to take up and carry on all surplus force of the gas at the moment of its explosion. The piston was thus brought back by the momentum acquired by the flywheel to the position in the cylinder, where a fresh explosion had the greatest propelling effect upon it.

Then it was found that when the work to be done was less than the normal power of the engine, too many explosions occurred, the machine ran too fast, and there was a great waste of fuel. This defect was remedied by an ingenious application of the principle of the regulation governor, by which the gas valve was not opened when the speed of the engine exceeded a certain limit. Again, the cylinder in which the explosion took place became so hot after a time that the entire engine was liable to be smashed, owing to the expansion of parts made to fit accurately. A water jacket around the cylinder and a circulating cistern in connection with it prevented this catastrophe. The heated water flowed out above while the cold water ascended, became heated, and passed into the cistern in its turn.

With such improvements, many of them trivial in themselves, but all of them important in making the machine commercially practicable, the ordinary gas engine came into general use and established itself where intermittent work of small horse power was required. It was then in the condition of Watt's engine before Stephenson improved by the Rocket, that steam engine could be used for portable as well as stationary purposes.

To make gas engines as portable as steam engines was naturally the next step. Here inventors were confronted with the difficulty of carrying the gas itself. Many tanks were made of steel or copper, into which the gas was forced until high pressures were obtained, but the result was unsatisfactory. No matter how much gas was condensed, its bulk was enormous when compared with a solid, such as coal, or a liquid, such as petroleum.

Numerous efforts were made to utilize the energy of coal directly—that is, without the intermediate form of steam. When these failed, attention was turned to petroleum as a liquid fuel of great heating power, economical bulk, and with no appreciable residue after combustion.

A German inventor, about nine years ago, found that he could make use of the ordinary gas engine with some modifications as to consumer of liquid hydro-carbons, variously known as petroleum, naphtha, paraffine, or gasoline. The chief change was the addition of a small heating chamber into which the liquid fuel passed before it entered the cylinder. Beneath this chamber a petroleum burner was lighted, and its metal covering made so hot that the petroleum vaporized as soon as it entered the chamber.

The freshly prepared gas was then in position to explode in the cylinder as soon as it was mixed with air. A small portion of each charge was allowed to escape through an opening near the top of the cylinder, so as to come in contact with the naked light which heated the vaporizing chamber. These various steps were automatically regulated by valves which regulated the force and time of the explosions.

Thus the petroleum engine was formed by which fuel could be conveniently and economically carried in a reservoir placed close to it. The next problem was to diminish its size. This was accomplished by shortening the stroke of the piston rod, and at the same time enlarging the cross section of the cylinder. This gave a shorter connecting rod between the piston crosshead and the pin on the flywheel. In order to gain increased power with a shorter stroke, the speed of the engine had to be accelerated from 120 to 600 revolutions per minute.

Moreover, the questions of smell and noise obtruded themselves at this point, and these matters were all treated together. Those who have noticed how a perfectly fitting glass chimney and a well-trimmed wick on an ordinary parlor lamp banish smoke and smell can appreciate the long course of experiment by which the odorless petroleum engine was finally obtained. Perfect combustion was what was desired, because in that case the residual product of the combustion of petroleum were carbonic acid, gas, and water. If the various openings were too small the disagreeable odors of imperfect combustion would be evident. If they were too large, available energy would be dissipated without acting on the piston. The noise was muffled by an ingenious arrangement of the exhaust. The final result was a short, squat engine, eighteen inches high, for two horse power, with all its parts so compact that it might easily be hidden in the cupboard of an ordinary office desk.

At the speed and endurance contest between various kind of horseless carriages, held in France in July, 1893, thirteen petroleum motors and two steam motors started from Paris for Rouen, a distance of seventy-five miles. The quickest passage was made in five hours and forty minutes by a four-passenger steam carriage, which weighed 4,400 pounds in running order. Although this weight per wheel is not excessive, being not greater than that on each of the wheels on comfortably filled Fifth Avenue stages, it is not light enough for any roads except those paved with granite sets or laid down in the best macadam. At fourteen miles an hour even macadamized roads would suffer considerably, and this was about the commercial speed attained by the steam carriage between Paris and Rouen, while the actual running speed must have exceeded this rate. Its engines developed twenty horse power, and were capable of hauling 2,200 pounds at a speed of eighteen miles an hour on the level, or ten miles an hour on an upward gradient of 10 per cent.

Its supply consisted of 110 gallons of water and 2 tons of coke. It was thought by the experts that this steam carriage might be able to do valuable service in time of war, but they held that it failed in lightness, elegance, and convenience, and awarded it only the second place in the contest.

Four carriages, built by two makers, though carrying petroleum engines of the same design, jointly carried off the first prize. Two of these were for four passengers, one for three, and the other for two. The two-passenger carriage weighed, in running order, 1,700 pounds. The motor was a two-cylinder petroleum one, fixed with its axis parallel to that of the carriage, having a velocity of 700 revolutions a minute. It operated on the hind pair of wheels through a friction gearing, which permitted four rates of speed—three, five, seven, and ten and a half miles an hour. The wheels of these carriages had rubber tires, and the brake was applied to a drum fixed upon one of the axels. The petroleum or gasoline employed had a density of .7, and the mean consumption was ten cubic inches an hour for the two-passenger carriage.

It was thought strange at the time that no electric carriages were entered for this contest, but the great weight of the storage batteries and the difficulty of finding dynamos at convenient places to recharge them explained their absence. Since then, however, an enterprising Frenchman has invented a four-passenger electric carriage which weighs altogether 2,573 pounds, including 330 pounds for two passengers, 240 pounds for the motors, and 925 pounds for the accumulators. The batteries are of the Fulmen type, and the motor produces 2.6 horse power at a velocity of 1,200 revolutions per minute. The carriage is capable of making a trip of eighteen miles without recharging at a maximum rate of twelve miles an hour on a good, level road. Extra power is obtained for steep gradients by coupling the inductions in quantity instead of in tension, but the waste of power is considerably greater in this form of coupling.

With the increasing popularity of the bicycle and its effect in producing a better class of roads there is sure to be a trial of these automobile carriages in this country before long. There has recently been a marked revival of the use of road traction engines in the western part of this State. There is also a bicycle company in this State which promises to put a machine on the market worked by a petroleum motor, though it has not yet done so.

It must be remembered that Trevithick, who built the first locomotive, did not intend it for rails but for roads, and the hope of finding a motor commercially practicable without the use of rails has always been kept in view by great mechanical inventors.

POLICEMAN, PRISONER, AND DRIVER HURT

Howard and Clayton's Fight Led to the Runaway of Patrol Horses.

John Howard, thirty-two years old, of 1,977 Third Avenue, and Henry Clayton, forty-three years old, of 309 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, were arrested yesterday by Policeman O'Brien while fighting at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. They were put in a patrol wagon, which was started for the station, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. Clayton, who was fighting with the guard, overpowered him, and the driver tried to handle the reins with one hand, while he helped the guard with the other.

The horse took fright at a cable car and swerved to one side, bringing the wagon against an elevated railroad pillar. The wagon tipped half way over and threw all the occupants out.

Driver Dolan was thrown against the pillar, and became unconscious. O'Brien was thrown out on his side and received several bad bruises. He and Reilly, the guard, however, held on to the prisoners. Clayton was also made unconscious. He had received a bad scalp wound.

The horses ran away as far as One Hundred and Second Street, where they were caught by ex-Alderman Michael Duffy and several other citizens, among whom were James Gaffney of 74 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who injured his knee slightly while helping to capture the animals.

O'Brien, Dolan, and Clayton were taken to the Harlem Hospital. Dolan's injuries were severe ones. He may have concussion of the brain.

CUSTOM TAILORS MAY BE DISBANDED

They Have No Money for Expenses and Can Get Only Sympathy.

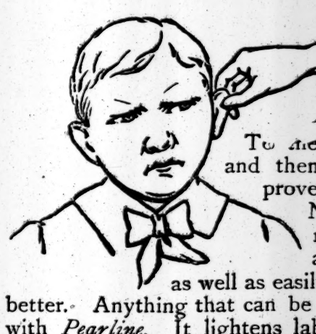
Delegate Crowe of the custom tailors employed in the Fifth Avenue and other fashionable tailoring establishments, told the Central Labor Union yesterday that his union was in danger of disbanding, and that the end would probably come Wednesday, when the union meets at 231 East Thirty-third Street.

The Custom Tailors' Union had 1,500 members and many thousands of dollars in its treasury about a year ago. When the hard times came the wages of the journeymen were reduced 10 per cent. The union protested, and ordered a strike, and picketed the shops to dissuade non-union men from taking the places of the strikers. The employers applied to the courts, and secured an injunction restraining the union from picketing the shops. The union fought the employers, and spent $17,000 in legal expenses. It spent $13,000 more in supporting the strikers, and then the funds were exhausted, and the strike collapsed. Many left the union, and the membership dwindled down to 302 members. A large debt was incurred and there is no money to pay it.

The Central Labor Union expressed its sympathy with the journeymen custom tailors, but did not see how it could prevent its disruption.

Trenton Potters Advance Wages.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—The sanitary were operatives of this city, who last Monday demanded a new scale of wages, involving an increase ranging from 10 to 40 per cent., met this afternoon to hear the report of the committees appointed to confer with the manufacturers. The manufacturers had a meeting last night, and agreed to pay the new scale, practically as it was adopted, although it meant more than an average increase of 20 per cent., because of the great quantities of goods made on which the advance of 40 per cent. is allowed.



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Don't Listen To peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of Pearline, and say, "it is just as good as," or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE.—Pearline has no equal and is never peddled. 287 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

THE WORK THAT WOMEN DO

Commissioner Wright's Figures Show the Great Increase.

BARRED FROM ONLY TWO OCCUPATION

More Than a Million Women Servants—In the Professions—Women Auctioneers and Even Miners.

In the masses of reading matter that have been given to the public recently there is nothing much more interesting than the statistics of occupations derived from the detailed tabulations of the returns of the eleventh census, compiled by Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in charge of the eleventh census, and published in pamphlet form.

These statistics show the "number of persons ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, 1890," the proportion of males and females, and the number engaged in the different occupations.

The whole number of persons, both male and female, engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 was 22,735,661, which was 47.95 per cent. of all persons ten years old and over. There were 18,820,950 males and 3,914,711 females in 1890, to 14,744,942 males and 2,247,157 females engaged in gainful occupations in 1880. The population ten years of age and over of New-York State in 1890 was 4,822,392, with 2,385,622 males and 2,436,770 females.

The most interesting part of the statistics relate to the peculiar occupations engaged in by women, and the proportion of the males and females engaged in various kinds of work. Of the 220 occupations, there "are only two in which there are no female workers. These two are officers of the United States Army and Navy," and "soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States." These occupations from which the United States Government debars women are the only ones in which they have not in most cases a very generous representation.

The greatest number of women engaged in any one occupation are those holding positions as servants. There are 1,205,876 female to 237,523 male servants in the United States. In laundry work women are also in the majority, and there are 216,627 laundresses to 31,816 launderers. Women more than hold their own as milliners, there being 60,058 to 406 men. There are 288,155 female dressmakers to 828 males, and 3,683 women are engaged in making gloves and only 2,700 men.

In most occupations relating to women's dress and the home—domestic affairs—the women take the lead in numbers. There are, however, 121,586 tailors to 68,611 tailoresses. Women take their places again with the needle as seamstresses, and there are 145,749 females engaged in that work to 3,988 males. Women corset makers number 5,816 and the men only 794. Women, who largely patronize the confectionery makers, are in the minority as employes. There are 17,562 men engaged in the business and only 5,600 women. The hoisery and knitting mill operatives number 20,513 females and 8,706 males. There are 4,478 female lace and embroidery makers to 915 males. Buttons are made by 1,522 females and only 1,067 males are engaged in the business.

There are 1,195 milliners' apprentices female and 140 male; 4,307 dressmakers' apprentices female and 132 male. Artificial flowers are made by 2,527 females and 603 males. For bakers there are 57,908 males engaged in the business and only 2,273 females. There are 86,802 housekeepers and stewards women and only 6,008 men. Nurses and midwives number 51,402 women and 6,688 men. There are 32,593 women boarding and lodging house keepers to 11,756 men, while there are 38,825 men hotel keepers and only 5,315 women. Male restaurant keepers number 16,885 and female 2,416. There are 147 women bartenders and 55,660 men.

In the professions, women teachers are largely in the majority, there being 245,230 to 96,581 men. Musicians and teachers of music number 34,519 women and 27,636 men. There are a third more "Authors and Literary and Scientific" men—3,989, while there are only 1,725 women who can make such pretensions. Women are strong again as artists and teachers of art, numbering 2,410, but still less than men, of whom there are 11,676. Women clergymen are 1,235 in number, to 5,779 men. There are 4,555 women physicians and surgeons, to over 100,000 men. When take the stage, there are being 5,779 actors to 3,949 women. There are 337 women dentists, 22 architects, 888 journalists, 634 theatrical managers, showmen, &c., 2 veterinary surgeons, and 4,875 women who occupy Government positions.

There are 2 women auctioneers, and 1 each of women pilots, leather, currier, and mason's apprentices; well-borers and wheelwrights.

There are 9 women whitewashers, 3 roofers and slaters, 6 steam boilermakers, 3 ship and boat builders, 9 statuaries and rectifiers, 11 fertilizer makers, and 4 tinsmith's, 3 plumber's, 8 painter's, and 12 machinist's apprentices. There are 59 women blacksmiths, and among blacksmith's apprentices are 3 women. There are 9 carpenters and joiners and 2 carriage and wagon makers who are women.

Under the head of watchmen, policemen, and detectives there are 283 women; 30 women are sextons, and 83 are undertakers. The hunters, trappers, guides, and scouts claim 21 women, and 36 women are employed on boats, canal, or others, while 237 women are called "draymen," "hackmen," teamsters, &c. According to the statistics women woodchoppers number 32, lumbermen and raftsmen 28, stockraisers, herders, and drovers 687, coal miners 219, and other miners 133. There are 30 women working in quarries, and 263 women are in the fish or oyster business. As farmers, planters, and overseers, they number 226,427, and as agricultural laborers 447,085. The men in the last two occupations number, respectively, over 5,000,000 and 2,000,000. As florists, &c., there are 2,415 women.

Brewers and maltsters number among them 72 women; 15 women are charcoal, coke, and lime burners, and 129 women are butchers; 208 women are fish curers and packers. There are 6,286 women compositors and 396 women who make tallow, soap, and candles. There are 418 women engaged even in making powder and cartridges; 23 women are plasterers, and 42 are plumbers.

New-York State has the largest number of female servants—179,000—while Pennsylvania comes next with 119,742. New-York State has also the greatest number of dressmakers—59,022; seamstresses—19,487; tailoresses—19,988, and laundresses—17,803. South Carolina has the greatest number of women agricultural laborers—78,315, and Mississippi the greatest number of women farmers, planters, and overseers—16,074.

THIEVES IN A HARLEM CABLE CAR

A Detective Caught Them at Work in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Many complaints have been received at the East One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Street Station about the prevalence of pocket picking on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cable cars. A detective went in search of the thieves yesterday afternoon. He found three men boarding the cars at Second Avenue and riding west. At Third Avenue, where the crowds were boarding the cars, the three would ply their trade.

One of them carried a big palmleaf fan, which he would place in front of a man's face, as if by accident, while the second man picked the victim's pocket. The third man had a newspaper, which he was using as a shield to keep the conductor and other passengers from seeing his companions.

Detective Price caught them on one of the cars. They were trying to pick a woman's pocket. The detective seized two of the thieves. The third got away. The detective signaled the conductor to stop. The latter would not do so, and the detective had to pull the bellcord himself. The two men showed fight, and on the sidewalk the younger got hold of the detective's throat and tried to choke him. The detective was helped by ex-Alderman Owens and two other citizens, who were passing, and with their aid the thieves were taken to the station.

There they said they were Joseph Martin, thirty years, of 401 Madison Street, and Louis Laber, twenty-five, of 230 West Thirtieth Street. Laber was identified as the man who had robbed Hermann Miller of 23 Forsyth Street of $15 earlier in the day. In Martin's pockets were found a pocketbook with a Confederate bill and a number of Brooklyn and New-York railroad tickets. In Laber's pockets were $20, a number of pennies, a cheap watch, and a chain. Both men were well dressed. They are supposed to be old offenders.

Shot His Brother, Probably Fatally.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 16.—In a quarrel to-day, Camp Jacobs shot his brother, Rufus Jacobs, in the abdomen, perhaps fatally. Jacobs is a member of Company H, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, colored troops, stationed at Fort Huachuaco, Arizona, and was home on a furlough.

Scratch my Back

Is the cry of thousands afflicted with distressing irritations of the skin and who live in ignorance of the fact that a warm bath with

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and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when physicians and all else fail.

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HIS TEXT FROM INGERSOLL

DR. B. B. TYLER PREACHES ABOUT AGNOSTICISM AND SUICIDE.

The Atheist, He Says, Would Tear from the Human Heart Forever All Christian Hope.

The Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., preached yesterday in the Church of the Disciples, 323 West Fifty-sixth Street, on "Agnosticism and Suicide." He took for his text the words:

"The Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them"—Luke, ix., 56.

Dr. Tyler said that the New Testament is full of the thought that Jesus had an interest in the physical and material welfare of the people. He then attacked the theory of agnosticism, and said that the agnostic did not place a high valuation on human life.

"The agnostic," he said, "fails to see a marked distinction between vice and virtue, between good and evil. In a volume heartily indorsed by Col. Ingersoll we are told that 'Thou shalt not steal' is a moral precept invented by the strong, the matured, the successful, and by them impressed upon the weak and infantile and the failures in life's struggle, as all criminals are. All criminals, then, are simply the weak, the immature, the infantile, merely failures in life's struggle; that much, and no more."

Dr. Tyler then said that when the agnostic enters the domain of morals as a teacher he obliterates all distinction between vice and virtue. "When a man advertises," he said, "that, from his point of view, there is no distinction between right and wrong, between good and bad, between vice and virtue, between honesty and dishonesty, between truth and falsehood, we ought not to be regarded as uncharitable if we take him at his word and decline to trust him in any department of life.

"This week we are told that a gentleman who had 'forsworn his religion' and had become a zealous disciple of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll killed himself at his home, after having tried to murder his wife. This man was only thirty-four years of age. We are told that he had lost his money, that he was having a hard time of it, that he and his wife were hungry. Thinking over the whole business he rose at 4 o'clock in the morning and wrote a letter, of which the following is an exact copy:

To the Coroner: Being unable to bear life's miseries any longer I have determined to end my life and take my dear beloved companion with me. Col. Ingersoll is right in his views and lectures, and is, in my opinion, the most sensible man of the century.

Our social system is wrong and unjust; our laws, churches, and priests are fakes. They all serve but one god, and his name is mammon.

Dr. Tyler then said this man was willing to fling away his life because he had become a zealous disciple of agnosticism.

"There are now," the preacher continued, "as there have been in the past, men who, like Robert G. Ingersoll, would tear forever from the heart of man all of Christian hope, and leave him to contemplate

TRUE SPHERE OF WOMAN

The Rev. Mr. Talmage Preaches on Her "Opportunity."

HER REAL EMPIRE AND DOMINION

The Queen of Home Exercises More Influence at the Ballot Box Than the Men Who Cast The Votes.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 16.—In his sermon to-day the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who is now on his Western tour, chose for his subject a theme of wide-spread interest at the present time, namely, "Woman's Opportunity." The text selected was, "She shall be called woman," Genesis, ii., 23.

"God, who can make no mistake, made man and woman for a specific work and to move in particular spheres—man to be regnant in his realm, woman to be dominant in hers. The boundary line between Italy and Switzerland, between England and Scotland, is not more thoroughly marked than this distinction between the empire masculine and the empire feminine. So entirely dissimilar are the fields to which God called them, but you can no more compare them than you can oxygen and hydrogen, water and grass, trees and stars. All this talk about the superiority of one sex to the other sex is an everlasting waste of ink and speech. A jeweler may have a scale so delicate that he can weigh the dust of diamonds; but where are the scales so delicate that you can weigh in them affection against affection, sentiment against sentiment, thought against thought, soul against soul, a man's world against a woman's world?

"You come out with your stereotyped remark that man is superior to woman in intellect; and then I open on my desk the swarthy, iron-typed, thunderbolted writings of Harriet Martineau and Elizabeth Browning and George Eliot. You come on with your stereotyped remark about woman's superiority to man in the item of affection; but I ask you where was there more capacity to love than in John the Disciple—and Matthew Simpson the Bishop, and Henry Martyn the missionary? The heart of those men was so large that after you had rolled into it two hemispheres there was room still left to marshal the hosts of heaven, and set up the throne of the eternal Jehovah. I deny to woman the throne intellectual. I deny to woman the throne affectional. No human phraseology will ever define the spheres, while there is an intuition by which we know when a man is in his realm and when a woman is in her realm, and when either of them is out of it. No bungling Legislature ought to attempt to make a definition, or to say: 'This is the line and that is the line.' My theory is that if a woman wants to vote, she ought to vote, and that if a man wants to embroider and keep house, he ought to be allowed to embroider and keep house. There are masculine women and there are effeminate men. My theory is that you have no right to interfere with any one's doing anything that is righteous. Albany and Washington might as well decree by legislation how the robin shall build her nest, how the bee shall fly, or how deep a trout should plunge, as to try to seek out the height and depth of woman's duty. The question of capacity will settle finally the whole question, the whole subject. When a woman is prepared to preach, she will preach, and neither conference nor presbytery can hinder her. When a woman is prepared to move in highest commercial spheres, she will have great influence on the Exchange, and no Boards of Trade can hinder her. If a woman is endowed that heart and brain can overfly any barrier that politicians may set up, and that nothing can keep her back or keep her down but the question of incapacity.

Women at the Ballot Box.

I was in New-Zealand last year just after the opportunity of suffrage had been conferred upon women. The plan worked well. There had never been such good order at the polls, and righteousness triumphed. Men have not made such a wonderful moral success of the ballot box that they need fear women will corrupt it. In all our cities man has so nearly made the ballot box a failure suppose we let women try. But there are some women, I know, of most unexceptionable nature, who wander up and down the country—having no homes of their own, or forsaking their own homes—talking about their rights; and we know very well that they themselves are fit neither to vote nor to keep house. Their mission seems merely to humiliate the two sexes at the thought of what any one of us might become. No one would want to live under the laws that such women would enact, or to have cast upon society the children that such women would raise. But I shall now vote for the best rights that woman can own she already has in her possession; that her position in this country at this time is not one of commiseration, but one of congratulation; that the grandeur and power of her realm have never yet been appreciated; that she sits to-day on a throne so high that all the thrones of earth piled on top of each other would not make for her a footstool.

Here is the platform on which she stands. Away down below it are the ballot box and the Congressional assemblage and the legislative hall. Woman always had voted, and always will vote. Our great-grandfathers thought they were by their votes putting Washington into the Presidential chair. No. His mother, by the principles she taught him, and by the habits she inculcated, made him President. It was a Christian mother's hand dropping the ballot when Lord Bacon wrote, and Newton philosophized, and Alfred the Great governed, and Jonathan Edwards thundered of judgment to come. How many men have been in high political station who would have been insufficient to stand the test to which their moral principle was put had it not been for a wife's voice that encouraged them to do right, and a wife's prayer that sounded louder than the clamor of partisanship! The right of suffrage, as we men exercise it, seems to us a feeble thing. You, a Christian man, come up to the ballot box and you drop your vote. Right after you comes a libertine, or a sot—the offscouring of the street—and he drops his vote, and his vote counteracts yours. But if in the quiet home life a daughter by her Christian demeanor, a wife by her industry, a mother by her faithfulness, casts a vote in the right direction then nothing can resist it, and the influence of that vote will throb through the eternities.

Rights Which Woman Possesses.

"My chief anxiety, then, is, not that woman have other rights accorded her, but that she, by the grace of God, rise up to the appreciation of the glorious rights she already possesses. First, she has the right to make home happy. That realm no one has ever disputed with her. Men may come home at noon or at night, and then tarry a comparatively little while; but she all day long governs it, beautifies it, sanctifies it. It is within her power to make it the most attractive place on earth. It is the only calm harbor in this world. You know as well as I do that this outside world and the business world are a long scene of jostle and contention. The man who has a dollar struggles to keep it; the man who has it not struggles to get it. Prices up; prices down. Losses, gains, misrepresentations, underselling. Buyers depreciating; salesmen exaggerating. Tenants suing for rent; landlords demanding more. Struggles about office. Men who are trying to keep in; men out trying to get in. Slips, tumbles, defalcations, panics, catastrophes. Oh, woman! thank God you have a home and that you may be queen in it. Better be there than wear Victoria's coronet. Better be there than carry the purse of a Princess. Your abode may be humble, but you can, by your faith in God and your cheerfulness of demeanor, gild it with splendors such as an upholsterer's hand never yet kindled.

"There are abodes in every city—humble, two stories; four plain, unpapered rooms; undesirable neighborhood; and yet there is a man who would die on the threshold rather than surrender. Why? It is home. Whenever he thinks of it he sees angels of God hovering around it. The ladders of heaven are let down to that house. Over the child's rough crib there are the chantings of angels, as those that broke over Bethlehem. It is home. These children may come up after a while, and they may win high position, and they may have an affluent residence, but they will not until their dying day forget that humble roof, under which their father rested and their mother sang and their sisters played. Oh, if you would gather up all tender memories, all the lights and shades of the heart, all banquetings and reunions, all filial, fraternal, paternal, and conjugal affections, and you had only just four letters with which to spell out that height, and depth, and length, and breadth, and magnitude, and eternity of meaning, you would, with streaming eyes, and trembling voice, and agitated hand, write it out in those four living capitals, H-O-M-E!

She Is Queen of Home.

"What right does woman want that is grander than to be queen in such a realm? Why, the eagles of heaven cannot fly across that dominion. Horses, panting, and with lathered flanks, are not swift enough to run to the outpost of that realm. They say that the sun never sets upon the English Empire; but I have to tell you that on this realm of woman's influence, eternity never marks any bound. Isabella fled from the Spanish throne, pursued by the nation's anathema; but she who is queen in a home will never lose her throne, and death itself will only be the annexation of heavenly principalities.

"When you want to get your grandest idea of a queen, you do not think of Catherine of Russia, or of Anne of England, or Marie Theresa of Germany, but when you want to get your grandest idea of a queen, you think of the plain woman who sat opposite your father at the table, or walked with him arm in arm down life's pathway; sometimes to the Thanksgiving banquet, sometimes to the grave, but always together—soothing your petty griefs, correcting your childish waywardness, joining in your infantile sports, listening to your evening prayers, toiling for you with needle, or at the spinning wheel, and on cold nights wrapping you up snug and warm. And then at last on that day when she lay in the back room dying, and you saw her take those thin hands with which she had toiled for you so long, and put them together in a dying prayer that commended you to the God whom she had taught you to trust—Oh, she was the queen! The chariots of God came down to fetch her; and as she went in, all heaven rose up. You cannot think of her now without a rush of tenderness that stirs the deep foundations of your soul, and you feel as much a child again as when you cried on her lap; and if you could bring her back again to speak just once more your name, as tenderly as she used to speak it, you would be willing to throw yourself on the ground, and kiss the sod that covers her, crying: 'Mother! mother!' Ah! she was the queen—she was the queen. Now, can you tell me how many thousand miles a woman like that would have to travel before she got to the ballot box? Compared with this work of training kings and queens for God and eternity, how insignificant seems all this work of voting for Aldermen and Common Councilmen, and Sheriffs, and Constables, and Mayors, and Presidents! To make one such grand woman as I have described, how many thousands would you want of those people who go in the round of fashion and dissipation, going as far toward disgraceful apparel as they dare go, so as not to be arrested by the police—their behavior a sorrow to the good and a caricature of the vicious, and an insult to that God who made them women and not gorgons, and tramping on, down through a frivolous and dissipated life, to temporal and eternal damnation.

Called to Empire and Dominion.

"O woman! with the lightning of your soul strike dead at your feet all these allurements to dissipation and to fashion. Your immortal soul cannot be fed upon such garbage. God calls you up to empire and dominion. Will you have it? Oh! give to God your heart; give to God all your best energies; give to God all your culture; give to God all your refinement; give yourself to Him, for this world and the next. Soon all these bright eyes will be quenched, and these voices will be hushed. For the last time you will look upon this fair earth. Father's hand, mother's hand, sister's hand, child's hand will no more be in yours. It will be night, and there will come up a cold wind from the Jordan, and you must start. Will it be a lone woman on a trackless moor? Ah! no. Jesus will come up in that hour and offer His hand, and He will say: 'You stood by me when you were well; now I will not desert you when you are sick.' One wave of the hand, and the storm will drop; and another wave of His hand, and midnight shall break into midnoon; and another wave of His hand, and the chamberlains of God will come down from the treasure houses of heaven, with robes lustrous, blood-washed, and heaven-glinted, in which you will array yourself for the marriage supper of the Lamb. And then, with Miriam, who struck the timbrel of the Red Sea; and with Deborah, who led the Lord's host into the fight; and with Hannah, who gave her Samuel to the Lord; and with Mary, who rocked Jesus to sleep; while there were angels singing in the air; and with sisters of charity, who bound up the battle wounds of the Crimea, you will, from the chalice of God, drink to the soul's eternal rescue.

"Your dominion is home, O woman! What a brave flight for home the women of Ohio made some ten or fifteen years ago, when they banded together and, in many of the towns and cities of that State, marched in procession, and by prayer and Christian songs, shut up more places of dissipation than were ever counted. Were they opened again? Oh! yes. But it is not a good thing to shut up the gates of hell for two or three months? It seemed that men engaged in the business of destroying others did not know how to cope with this kind of warfare. They knew how to fight the Maine liquor law, and they knew how to fight the National Temperance Society, and they knew how to fight the Sons of Temperance and Good Samaritans, but when Deborah appeared upon the scene, Sisera took to his feet and got to the mountains. It seems that they did not know how to contend against 'Coronation,' and 'Old Hundred,' and 'Brattle Street,' and 'Bethany,' they were so very intangible. These men found that they could not accomplish much against the kind of warfare, and in one of the cities a regiment was brought out all armed to disperse the women. They came down in battle array, but oh! what poor success! for that regiment was made up of gentlemen, and gentlemen do not like to shoot women with hymn books in their hands. Oh! they found that gunning for female prayer meetings was a very poor business! No real damage was done, although there was threat of violence after threat of violence all over the land. I really think, in the time of the Jews that had as much faith in God as their sisters of the West had, and the same recklessness of human criticism, I really believe that in one month three-fourths of the grog shops of our cities would be closed, and there would be running through the gutters of the streets Burgundy, and Cognac, and Headsick, and old port, and Schiedam Schnapps, and lager bier, and you would save your fathers and your husbands, and your sons, first, from a drunkard's grave, and, secondly, from a drunkard's hell! To this battle for home let all women rouse themselves. Thank God for our early home. Thank God for our present home. Thank God for the coming home in heaven.

Mr. Talmage's Dream.

"One twilight, after I had been playing with the children for some time, I lay down on the lounge to rest. The children said, 'Play more.' Children always want to play more. And, half asleep and half awake, I seemed to dream this dream: It seemed to me that I was in a far-distant land—not Persia, although more than Oriental luxuriance crowned the cities; nor the tropics—although more than tropical fruitfulness filled the gardens; nor Italy—although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered around, looking for thorns and nettles, but I found none of them grew there.

"And I walked forth and I saw the sun rise, and I said, 'When will it set again?' and the sun sank not. And I saw all the people in holiday apparel and I said, 'When do they put on workingman's garb again, and delve in the mine, and swelter at the forge?' but neither the garments nor the robes did they put off. And I wandered in the suburbs, and I said, 'Where do they bury the dead of this great city?' and I looked along by the hills, where it would be most beautiful for the dead to sleep, and I saw castles, and towns, and battlements; but not a mausoleum, nor monument, nor white slab could I see. And I went into the great chapel of the town, and I said, 'Where do the poor worship? where are the benches on which they sit?' and a voice answered, 'We have no poor in this great city.' And I wandered out, seeking to find the place where were the hovels of the destitute; and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but no tear did I spe or sigh hear.

"I was bewildered; and I sat under the shadow of a great tree, and I said: 'What am I, and whence comes all this?' And at that moment there came from among the leaves, skipping up the flowery paths and across the sparkling waters, a very bright and sparkling group; and when I saw their step I knew it, and when I heard their voices I thought I knew them; but their apparel was so different from anything I had ever seen, I bowed a stranger to strangers. But after a while, when they clapped their hands and shouted: 'Welcome! welcome!' the mystery was solved, and I saw that time had passed, and that eternity had come, and that God had gathered us up into a higher home; and I said: 'Are we all here?' and the voices of innumerable generations answered: 'All here'; and while tears of gladness were raining down our cheeks, and the branches of Lebanon cedars were clapping their hands, and the towers of the great city were chiming their welcome, we began to laugh and sing, and leap and shout: 'Home! home! home!'

"Then I felt a child's hand on my face, and it woke me. The children wanted to play more. Children always want to play more."

ST. JOHN'S NOBLE WORK.

The Rev. G. T. Purves of Princeton University on Self-Abnegation.

The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Professor of Exegesis in the Princeton Theological Seminary, occupied the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He chose for his text St. John, first chapter, twenty-third verse: "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, 'Make straight the way of the Lord,'" and St. John, third chapter, thirtieth verse: "He must increase, but I must decrease."

Dr. Purves said, in part:

"Both of these statements give evidence of the finest traits of character of John the Baptist. They show that he sought not his own glory, but forgot himself and put himself resolutely in the background in order that the Divine character might be considered.

"John the Baptist was a man whose personality impressed itself upon all. He battled single-handed against traditional errors. He was not a self-conscious man. He was so great a man he rose above this temptation. Who he was or whence he came were matters of no importance. He was the voice of God, that was all. This entire self-forgetfulness made him greater.

"We are all prone to self-consciousness. We should be occupied with noble and useful work. Self-examination should not be neglected, and self-introspection is necessary. The highest life is the one least conscious of itself, because it is absorbed in something beyond and above itself."

CHRIST'S RELIGION A HAPPY ONE

The Rev. Dr. Duffield Preaches on "Luminous Lives."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield preached in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday on "Luminous Lives."

"Christ intended that his followers should be conspicuous," he said. "Do not let it be understood that I mean by that that they should be ostentatious, not different by the cut of their dress or the eccentricity of habit, but to mark the difference between the Christian life and every other. Let not the difference be the result of conscious effort. Do not be afraid to be known as Christians; to be known as a saint, or a true follower of Christ.

"Christ intended that you should be happy. He did not intend that there should be anything sombre, anything that would cast a shadow. His idea of Christianity and religion was one of brightness, the brightness of the flowers and the birds.

"We may fail in the world. If we do not have the measure of business instinct, we may fail in our commercial enterprises. We may have trouble and worry and illness. That is the law of life in the world. But the law of Christ is different. By that law our success is measured by our helpfulness, and nothing is worthy of success that does not help some one. Help people. That was the law of the Saviour, who died for you."

"KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS."

The Rev. S. P. Cadman Preaches at the Metropolitan Meeting.

At the metropolitan meeting at the Central Church yesterday the Rev. S. Parker Cadman spoke on "The King's Daughters," to an audience that nearly filled the spacious church.

It was the desire to hold communion with Jesus Christ, the speaker said, that made the daughters and the sons of the King, and those that wrought righteousness hold such communion. The communion with God was the secret of all self-abnegation, and it was this feeling that sent David Livingstone into the Dark Continent; that sent Robert Moffatt into Southwestern Africa, and that sent Henry Martin to India, that they might rescue these lands from their darkness and foulness and place them as bright stars in the diadem of the King.

"Truly you are King's daughters and sons," he said, "when you lay aside all the glitter that you may be nearer to God. It is not the outward show, but the beauty that reigns within that tells of the noble soul and its true communion with God. Not that I do not believe in a well-dressed woman, for I do. I believe that she should be clothed so that she will foster the aesthetic taste in mankind, and for this reason she is a necessity."

The students listened to the sermon with grave attention.

CHRIST AND CHARACTER.

The Rev. Mr. Mackay's Baccalaureate Sermon to Rutgers College.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 16.—"Christ and Character" was the subject of the baccalaureate sermon delivered by the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Reformed Church, Newark, this evening at the First Reformed Church at 7:30 P. M. to the graduating class of Rutgers College. His text was, "Who being the express image of his person." Hebrew 1, iv. Mr. Mackay said, in part:

What society needs to-day is the restoration of true ideals, and this restoration must come through a return to Christ. The greatest discovery of the nineteenth century, it has been said, has been the rediscovery of Jesus Christ. Freed from the tawdry draperies of ecclesiasticism and dogmatism, the Christ of the Gospels stands forth in the world to-day luminous, uplifted in solemn splendor above the warring confusions of our time, in a way in which past ages have not seen Him. If, then, the rediscovery of Christ be the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century, it is for you to make the reproduction of His character the glory of the twentieth century.

Seek, then, the harmony of belief and life. Be satisfied with no creed and no ideal that you cannot translate into action, and be satisfied with no action that does not embody high faith and pure purpose. The culture of character is your highest work, and that work will succeed with blessing to yourselves and others after you have left these halls, in the measure that He who is the character of God is not only your pattern, but your Friend and Saviour.

The sermon was listened to with great attention by the graduating class.

THE BACCALAUREATE AT TUFTS

"The True Source of Power" the Subject of President Capen's Address.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 16.—"The True Source of Power," was the topic of the baccalaureate sermon of President E. H. Capen before the Tufts College seniors today. The services were held in Goddard Chapel. The front of the chancel was draped in mourning, out of respect to the deceased ex-President of the college, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner.

Dr. Capen's text was taken from the One Hundred and Twenty-first Psalm, first and second verses. In opening, the preacher said that "man's strength is not in himself. He cannot follow the impulses of his nature and find them sufficient for his guidance." Continuing in that strain of thought, he divided his address into three headings, showing that the individual life power comes by looking up: First, by looking up to the great examples; second, by looking up to the foundation from which truth descends; third, by looking up to the eternal and the infinite.

The preacher, after some allusion in eulogium of ex-President Miner, continued his theme for a short time, and then gave the farewell charge of the Alma Mater to the graduates.

Two Baccalaureates at Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 16.—Bishop Cleland Kinloch Nelson of Georgia this morning delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the Lehigh University graduates, and to-night the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon of Norwich, Conn., preached the baccalaureate sermon before the Moravian Seminary for young ladies, the oldest woman's college in America. Both institutions will graduate large classes on Wednesday. Bishop Nelson's subject was "Education of Young Men," and Dr. Bacon's, "True Christian Women."

Prophecy and Culture Discussed.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 16.—The baccalaureate before the graduating class of Smith College was delivered to-day by President L. Clark Seelye. His subject was "Prophecy and Culture," and his text Joel xxiii.

ON CORRUPTION IN BROOKLYN

President G. F. Elliott and Dr. I. K. Funk of the Law Enforcement Society Make Grave Charges Against Officials.

PROHIBITION PARK, S. I., June 16.—As a prelude to the regular Sunday afternoon lecture here to-day, Lawyer George F. Elliott, the President of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, made a short address.

Mr. Elliott said he wished the subject of law enforcement was more attractive and popular. He believed these societies would be the most forceful of the agencies for good in the nineteenth century. The purpose of such societies was to see that the laws were carried out and that public officials did their full duty. Their plan was not to go into the District Attorney's office and try cases for him or to go into the Mayor's office and tell him what to do, but to call attention publicly or otherwise to violations of the laws which stood upon the statute books and say to these officials that they must enforce the law.

Many people had said to him that some of the laws were blue laws and were not meant to be enforced. His reply was that every law placed upon the statute books was put there to be enforced, and if the laws were bad, the surest way to show them so was to enforce them, and in that way bring about their repeal.

Mr. Elliott said that the Brooklyn society had determined to have the law against gambling enforced. The last Legislature had passed what was known as the Percy-Gray law, which did not permit gambling, but restricted betting at the race tracks. There was a section of the Constitution of the State which prohibited just what this law legalized. But as bad as the bill was, it was being grossly violated at the race tracks in Kings County. The law-abiding citizens of the county, he said, were going to show the authorities whose duty it was to enforce the law that it was violated.

His society had agents at the race track on Saturday, he declared, and evidence that the law was being openly violated had been secured. They proposed to go further and stop gambling at the race tracks.

"I stand here as a lawyer," Mr. Elliott said, "and declare that the Percy-Gray law is unconstitutional, and the test of its legality will soon come."

The speaker said that the Brooklyn society also would do all that it could to close up the gambling houses and houses of assignation in the City of Churches, and to close every saloon on the Sabbath day.

Dr. I. K. Funk, who is a Director of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, read extracts from what he announced to be an affidavit made by an agent of the society who visited the race track Saturday and placed one bet at $10 to $70 and lost, and another bet of $7 to $20. Dr. Funk added that the society had obtained evidence in the shape of affidavits, giving the street and number and names of the proprietors of gambling houses and disorderly houses, and that it had conclusive evidence of collusion between the police and the proprietors of these places.

THE DIVINE FATHERHOOD

Baccalaureate Sermon to the Graduates of Cornell.

ON "OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN"

Many Commencement Visitors Listen to the Services, Including ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16.—Commencement exercises at Cornell University were opened to-day with the baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. John Henry Borrows, D. D., of Chicago. Dr. Borrows was Chairman of the Congress of Religions at the World's Fair, and is at present Dean of the Department of Religions at Chicago University.

The seniors, in cap and gown, gathered in front of the Sage College at 3 P. M., and escorted the ladies of the class to Armory Hall, where the exercises took place. The text was Matthew, vi., 9: "Our Father, Who Art in Heaven." The subject of the sermon was the "Divine Fatherhood." The preacher gave the usual arguments for the existence of the Divine Father, and dwelt at some length on the life of John Stuart Mill, as an instance of a motherless childhood and a godless manhood, contrasting him with the great Agassiz. He said: "If there is no God, the falsehood has been planted in the very centre of human nature."

His address to the graduates was brief, but full of feeling. He urged on them especially the necessity of prayer, and of Christian living. The sermon was a finished literary effort; the diction and imagery being particularly fine. The speaker held the attention of the large audience throughout.

A large number of commencement visitors were present at the exercises. Among them were ex-Gov. and Mrs. Alonzo B. Cornell of New-York City. To-morrow the commencement baseball game, with Brown, will be played at Percy Field, and the Glee Club concert will be given in the evening.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS AT BROWN

Reawakening of a Regard for Religion in Intellectual Minds.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—This afternoon the First Baptist Meeting House held a large congregation to listen to the annual sermon of President Andrews of Brown University. Dr. Andrews for forty minutes held the attention of the congregation. Following is the substance of the sermon:

Psalms, xxvii., 13: "I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living."

Quite the most significant of contemporary facts is a wide reawakening among intellectual minds to a regard for religion. A new age of faith awaits the civilized countries. The pendulum which has swung so far out toward the extreme of unbelief and seemed to be arrested there and destined never to return, is traveling back upon its track, and bids fair soon to reach the other extreme. The thinkers who have so long and so steadfastly maintained the reality of religion against true or apparent results of science that were judged to have rendered it superstitious, at last see their faith corroborated by profound reasonings which no serious mind can ignore. It is certain that the next few years will witness a period of new and more positive conviction touching the great facts on which men's spiritual life depends.

Before you are a week out of college you will begin to hear the hand as a good writer has said, "the maxims of a low prudence." You will hear that the first duty is to get land and money, place and name. What is this truth you seek? What is this beauty? men will ask with derision. Be bold, be firm, be true. When you shall say, "As others do, so will I; I renounce, I am sorry for, my early visions; I must eat the good of the land and let the 'character making and good doing' go until a more convenient season"—then dies the man in you; then once more perish the buds of "nobility, piety, and truth," as they have died already in a thousand thousand men. The hour of that choice is the crisis in your history.

Bend to the persuasion which is following you from every highest promptings of human nature to be its tongue to the heart of man, and to show the besotten world how passing fair is wisdom.

Dr. King of the First Baptist Church offered prayer at the conclusion of the sermon, and after the choir had rendered "Galilee," Dr. Andrews pronounced the benediction.

TO THE GRADUATES OF LAFAYETTE

Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Shaw of New-York City.

EASTON, Penn., June 16.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church of New-York City preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Lafayette College to-day. He said, in part:

Would you plan for yourselves a great career? Is it your desire to begin a noble life-work? Are you ambitious for success? Then take the first step He took. Begin as He began. Follow His course. Use his method. Know thyself! With such knowledge in your possession, you can go forth into the stern struggles and the dark uncertainties of the future bearing a staff that will stay with you, a light that will illumine your way, a compass that will guide your steps, a governor that will regulate your speed, a dynamo that will generate for you the needed energy of inspiration and courage. Men and women, younger or older, more gifted or less, seek above all things else a soul-searching, soul-settled, soul-centred self-consciousness, and, when once you have secured it, see to it that it never grows dim or becomes impaired.

In the pursuit of such an aim as this what will be our ideal? What idea of our lives should we seek to have? That which Christ had of His life. He is our ideal. Far as He may seem above us, our mission is substantially the same as His was. We are sent into the world to do a work kindred to that which He did, on a smaller scale, upon a lower level, with lesser equipment, it is true, but in the same sphere, with the same purpose, after the same rule, and toward the same end. Our commission is spelt out identical words and call for corresponding service. Our programme should be the same, therefore our aim and purpose the same—moved by a dynamic sense of responsibility, as He was, feeling ourselves driven forward, as did He, by the force of a resistless necessity to a life of the intensest, most consecrated activity.

We should step out into life, face the future before us and the world around us, and, with a conviction no one can question and a determination no one would dare to oppose, say to our fellow-men what He so gloriously said to His generation, "I must work the works of Him that sent me."

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OLD ZION CHURCH CELEBRATES

The Episcopal Society of Douglaston Holds Exercises on the Sixty-fifth Anniversary of Its Organization.

DOUGLASTON, L. I., June 16.—Zion's Episcopal Church celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of its organization to-day. The services were conducted by the rector, the Rev. C. N. F. Jeffery, assisted by the pastor of St. Augustine's Chapel, an adjunct of Trinity Church, in New-York City.

A historical address was delivered in the afternoon by the "Farmer Poet," Bloodgood H. Cutter, who is the only living member of the original congregation.

Zion Church was organized June 17, 1830, at the residence of Wynant Van Zandt, he presenting to the society the building and the ground. In the deed of gift he stipulated that the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart should consecrate the church; that the building should always be used as an Episcopal church, and if at any time it came under the control of another denomination, the property should revert to his heirs. Mr. Van Zandt and Thomas H. Thomas were elected Wardens, with the Rev. Ell Wheeler as rector.

The church grew steadily. The rector resigned May 1, 1837, and the church remained without a pastor until June 1, 1842, when the Rev. Henry M. Beare assumed charge of the parish, at a salary of $150 a year, the minutes of the church showing it to have been the sense of a meeting of the church officials that that amount was all the congregation felt able to pay. The Rev. Mr. Beare was a man of considerable wealth and very charitable. He remained in charge until the time of his death, July 9, 1887. During his pastorate the society multiplied, and from it grew the present Episcopal churches at Bayside, Whitestone, and Great Neck.

At the time of the organization of the Zion Church there were but three Episcopal churches in this section of the island: St. George's Church, at Flushing; Grace Church, at Jamaica, and Christ Church, at Manhassett.

Zion Church was next in charge of the Rev. W. Stanley Barrows, from June 1, 1888, until March 1, 1890. His successor, the Rev. Edgar S. Sanford, was in charge from April 6, 1890, until June 11, 1892. The present pastor, the Rev. Charles N. F. Jeffery, succeeded him.

The church is a frame building, with the old-fashioned square shingles. The interior has been completely remodeled in modern style, and presents no appearance of antiquity. The chancel was built by the Douglas family, and the stained-glass windows perpetuate the memory of various members of the Douglas family, of which William P. Douglas is the present head.

Surrounding the church are the graves of the dead members of the society, preserved by the Vestry. An immense maple tree that stands in the churchyard is the monument that marks the last resting place of Daniel Bloodgood, one of the original Vestrymen, and the grandfather of Bloodgood Cutter. This tree has been the cause of more or less petty dissension in the congregation, from the fact that sprouts from the tree are constantly springing up in profusion on and about all the graves within a radius of 100 feet, and propositions have been frequently put forward to cut it down. Mr. Cutter's wife is buried in the churchyard. On her monument the Farmer Poet has inscribed:

"Oh, Bloodgood, Bloodgood, do not weep,
First I was called in death to sleep;
Once I did think the time would come,
When I'd weep o'er my Bloodgood's tomb."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, southerly winds, becoming easterly. RHODE ISLAND, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds, becoming easterly. CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, northeasterly winds. NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and showers Monday night, warmer, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and showers in southern portion, warmer, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer, easterly winds. GEORGIA, showers, warmer, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers in northern portion, fair in southern portion, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by fair weather, warmer, southerly winds. ALABAMA, showers, warmer, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in extreme northeast portion, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, southeasterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, easterly winds. OHIO, increasing cloudiness, warmer in extreme northwest portion, easterly winds. TENNESSEE, cloudy weather and showers, warmer, easterly winds. KENTUCKY, showers, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness and possibly thunder showers in the afternoon, southeasterly winds. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, with possible thundershowers Monday afternoon, warmer in extreme northern portion, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler in western portion, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, warmer in extreme eastern portion, cooler in extreme northwest portion, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, showers, cooler, southeasterly winds. IOWA, increasing cloudiness and thunder showers, cooler in northwest portion, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, southeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler in central and eastern portions, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, showers in eastern portion, fair in western portion, cooler, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. KANSAS, fair, slightly cooler in extreme northwest portion, southerly winds, changing to northerly. COLORADO, fair, cooler, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, except showers in extreme northeast portion, warmer in western portion, northwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure central last night over Lake Huron has moved rapidly southeastward and is now central over the Middle Atlantic States. The pressure has risen decidedly over New-England and the Middle Atlantic States. A large trough of low pressure over the Rocky Mountain slope is moving eastward and now extends from Minnesota to Northwestern Texas. The Pacific area of high pressure has advanced inland with marked energy. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee; rain has also fallen in the Dakotas and Assiniboia. The temperature has fallen 5° and 10° along the Atlantic seaboard and on the Gulf coast of Mobile. The temperature has risen generally between the Rockies and the Appalachian Mountains and has fallen 5° to 10° over the plateau regions. Thunderstorms have occurred at Augusta, Savannah, New-Orleans, Nashville, Cairo, North Platte, Huron, and St. Vincent. Fair and slightly warmer weather is indicated for New-England, New-York, and the lower lake region, and fair and warmer weather, followed by rain for the Atlantic coast States from Virginia south. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Kentucky—Greenbury, 1.60; Georgia—Union Point, 2.10; Waynesborough, 1.70; Millen, 2.90; Thomasville, 2.80; Mississippi—Batesville, 1.50; Greenville, 2.90; Alabama—Fort Deposit, 3.35; Arkansas—Pine Bluff, 5.20; North Carolina—East Weldon, 1.50; Moncure, 1.50.

Baths for Bellevue Hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are going to have Turkish baths placed in Bellevue Hospital.

These baths will be a great benefit to patients. Heretofore patients when brought into the hospital have been dipped into bath tubs, the water in which was of variable temperature. In the Turkish bath there will be no danger of any sick person catching cold.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Robinson to Become Mrs. Higgens.—Miss Julia Beverley Robinson, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Robinson, will be married to John E. Grote Higgens of England next Thursday at noon at the residence of her parents, on Staten Island. Only the relatives and bridal party will witness the ceremony, but a large number of invitations have been sent out for the breakfast which will follow at "Beverley," the bride's home, on Bard Avenue, Livingston, S. I.

—An Engagement Announced.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Juliette De Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. De Neufville of 16 West Thirty-fourth Street, to J. Langdon Schroeder of the Calumet Club. Miss De Neufville, who was one of last Winter's débutants, is a tall and handsome brunette and is very popular among the younger set of society.

—Mrs. Oothout's Summer Plans.—Mrs. Edwin Oothout of 151 West Twelfth Street has closed her town house and has gone to East Gloucester, Mass., where she will remain until July, when she goes to Woodstock, Vt., for the remainder of the Summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould to go Abroad.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. George L. Shrady, Mrs. Gould's parents, will shortly sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer.

—Mrs. Tiffany Going to Newport.—Mrs. George Tiffany and

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—8:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
HUBERT'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Curiosities.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Louisville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Merry Heirs.

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The Late ex-President Seelye.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

How differently history might have been written if ex-President Julius Hawley Seelye and Prof. E. D. Morris had gone to California as missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society. They planned to do this when they were graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary, and Mr. Morris went on to New-York to consult the Senior Secretary. He replied, so says Prof. Morris, that "the society had shortly before sent two missionaries to the coast, and had found that the cost of support in each case amounted to nearly $5,000 in gold, and in view of this uncertainty as to the future of California, it would not, in his judgment, be prudent at present to commission any more laborers for that field." Prof. Morris also says that if the class of '52, when it left Auburn Seminary, had "ventured to choose out of a class somewhat remarkable for the proportion of really able men in it one whom the church would delight above all to honor, he [J. H. Seeley] would have been the universal choice. His large and grand career was easily foreshadowed in what we then saw and knew him to be."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	65	61	4 P. M.	67	85
6 A. M.	62	61	6 P. M.	64	76
9 A. M.	68	69	9 P. M.	61	72
12 M.	68	78	11 P. M.	60	71
			12 P. M.	60	71

Average temperature yesterday.....67
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....72
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....65

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

There was a further advance of prices at the base of the iron and steel industry last week, with additional increases of wages. The makers of pig iron in the Mahoning Valley voluntarily increased the pay of their employés by 10 per cent. This is in addition to the increase of 10 per cent. made voluntarily a few weeks ago, and the wages rates prevailing in 1893, before the reductions caused by the panic, are now fully restored in that district. It may be noted that during the last three and one-half months the selling price of the iron produced there has been increased by 25 per cent.

The condition of the industry is one of great activity and promise. "The past week," said The Iron Age of the 13th inst., "has been one of the most stirring in the history of the iron trade for many years. It presents an unbroken record of advances all along the line." The productive activity is more marked in the Central West than in the East. There appears to be now scarcely any productive capacity in that region which is not utilized, but the advance of prices will soon put into blast a considerable number of furnaces in the district east of the Alleghanies and elsewhere which have been idle. We have prepared the following table to show the movement of prices of crude iron and steel since Jan. 1:

	Average for January.	March 1.	June 11.
Bessemer pig iron, Pittsburg	$10.06	$10.15	$12.50
Steel billets, Pittsburg	14.79	15.00	18.60
No. 1 anthracite foundry pig iron, Philadelphia	12.08	12.00	12.50
Gray forge pig iron, Pittsburg	9.17	8.95	10.65
Best refined bar iron, Pittsburg	24.64	24.64	28.00

During January and February the prices of iron and steel in the Pittsburg district were almost stationary. In the latter part of March, when the great importance of the gold-purchase contract began to be seen, the upward movement began. The wages of the coke workers were increased by 10 per cent., and nearly 50 per cent. was added to the price of coke. Not long afterward the pay of the furnace men in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys was increased, and this was followed by the advance of 10 per cent. to the Carnegie company's workmen, with the subsequent advances in many other large concerns. The price of Bessemer pig iron—the raw material of the steelmakers—has been rising steadily, and since the end of March the price of steel billets has advanced sharply, until it is now from $18.60 to $18.75 at Pittsburg, as against $14.80 on Jan. 1 and $14.75 even as late as March 14.

These changes in the market values of crude iron and steel have been followed, of course, by advances in the selling prices of nearly all the finished products. Some of these advances have been made as the result of combination agreements. Others are still to take place and cannot long be delayed. The prices of finished products must be affected by the increased cost of raw material and labor.

The weekly output of pig iron has remained almost stationary for the last three months, the capacity per week of the furnaces in blast having been, in round numbers, 157,000 tons on March 1, 158,000 on April 1, 156,500 on May 1, and 157,250 on June 1. The weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast on June 1, 1893, was 174,000 tons, and this was about the average for the first six months of that year, the period immediately preceding the panic. The prediction can safely be made, however, that the weekly output will soon be increased. The condition of stocks of pig iron shows that in spite of the sharp advance of prices the demand for consumption outruns production. Stocks were 780,729 tons on May 1, and only 684,132 tons on June 1. It is known, moreover, that the present productive capacity of the larger Southern iron companies is fully taxed for some time to come by orders already received. In the Pittsburg district new furnaces of large capacity are to be erected at once, and several idle furnaces in the East will probably be in blast before the month is out. As the price of pig iron advances, the number of furnaces at which iron can be made profitably is increased.

While it is reasonable to assume that no part of the advances already made will be lost this year, and to expect a further increase, it is by no means a foregone conclusion that the prices prevailing in the early months of 1893 are soon to be restored. The price of steel billets, for example, was then about $22, as against a little less than $15 on the 1st of last January and $18.60 at the present time. The price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg ranged from $13.50 to $13.90, as against $9.80 in January last and $12.50 to-day. The values of two years ago may be reached in some branches of the industry, but in others it is quite probable that they will not be reached, chiefly for the reason that the cost of iron ore will continue, we think, to be lower than it was at that time. The influence of the Mesaba deposits upon the cost of production should not be overlooked. But the profits of the industry may be as large during the remainder of this year, with somewhat lower prices for products, as they were in the early months of 1893.

THE MORALE OF THE POLICE.

Sound discipline in the police force, as in an army, depends upon the complementary forces of ambition and fear—on the dread of the consequences of lax conduct and the hope of recognition and reward for good conduct. The administration of the present Police Commission plainly tends toward sound discipline in both these directions. Within the last ten days there have been two instances of remarkable pluck on the part of patrolmen. In one case, an officer followed a burglar in a flying leap into the tunnel under Park Avenue, at the imminent risk of his life, and captured his man. In the second, an officer, climbing into a room on the fifth story, where two liquor-crazed ruffians were, met them at the window ledge, and by wonderful strength and indomitable courage brought them both to submission.

It would be unfair to cite these acts of heroism as directly due to the new régime, for cowardice has never been one of the characteristics of the police force of New-York, but it is entirely fair to point out that under the new régime, the advantage the members of the force will gain from the gallant performance of duty will have its full value, and will not, at any point, be offset by want of a political "pull." The change is great, and must have a corresponding effect. When the men know that no outside influence can save them from punishment if they are derelict, and that reward and recognition will not be matters of favor, but of a rational and fair consideration of merit, the tendency toward a constant improvement in the force will be steady and strong. Another consideration of no small importance is the effect on public opinion. It is a matter of common knowledge that the general public feeling toward the police has not been one of confidence, much less one of hearty gratitude and admiration, because it was believed that the force was largely under the control of politicians, and could not do its best if it would. The dissipation of that feeling will do much to establish the police force in the sincere respect and affection of the great body of the people. That, of itself, is an immense gain.

MR. COGGESHALL, FOR INSTANCE.

"I wish to say to you that it is a thousand times better that Oneida should be represented by a Democrat than that it should longer be misrepresented by its present Senator." This is the advice of the Hon. Warner Miller to a leading Republican of Oneida County regarding the re-election of Senator Coggeshall, and Mr. Miller says that he is ready to apply the same rule to every county in the State that is unworthily represented.

Coggeshall's offense is that he did not support reform bills and that he was responsible for the "defeat of a measure which was absolutely necessary for the purification of the police of New-York City." There is no doubt as to the facts. Coggeshall is guilty as charged. There is no doubt as to the proper penalty, either, as proposed by Mr. Miller. It fits the offense. It is within the power of the people most wronged and discredited—the Republican Party of the Oneida district. If it be applied in the spirit urged by Mr. Miller it will be effective. No half-way methods will do. If the decent men of any party are ready to elect a candidate of the opposite party when their own names a conspicuously bad man the bad men will gradually surrender. Mr. Miller lays down the rule as a general one for the Republicans in all the Senate districts "unworthily represented." It is a sound rule for any party everywhere.

GERMANY AND A BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

We have for a long time regarded international bimetallism, so far as the United States are concerned, as almost purely academic. There is nothing we can do to promote it that we have not already done. We have solemnly declared our desire to try the experiment. We have repeated the declaration in season and out of season. We have put it into resolutions of each branch of Congress and into joint resolutions, and we have embodied it over and again in actual statutes. We have stated and elaborated it through our Ministers abroad, and we have within a few years assembled delegates from all the commercial Governments to confer regarding it. That conference, which was the culmination not only of our own efforts, but of those of the bimetallists of the world, came to an end because Germany and England would not even discuss any proposition of a change in their monetary system.

Recently there has been much talk of renewing the scheme of a conference. If there were any basis for such a plan, we certainly should not oppose it. But until there can be shown some tangible evidence that the conference would meet, that it would embrace Germany and England, that it would expressly contemplate bimetallism, we see nothing to be gained by talking about it, and some risk to be run. It is not sensible, it is not business-like for a great nation such as the United States constantly to be discussing a matter with other Governments when they show no interest in it, and practically refuse to have anything to do with it. It is not to be denied that this has been for three years the official attitude of Germany and England. A few weeks ago the bimetallists made a great ado over a resolution passed by the upper house of the Prussian Parliament, which they said "committed Germany" to a conference. We pointed out at the time that it committed nobody to anything, and that there was no reason to expect any result from it. It was an invitation to the Imperial Government to ask the Federal Governments how a conference would be regarded by them. The National Zeitung of Berlin now reports that replies have been received from a majority of the Federal Governments, and "not one of them manifests a real desire for a conference." Great Britain is known to be wholly opposed to any conference, so long as the present Government is in power. And there the matter rests.

CONEY ISLAND PRIZEFIGHTING.

The police of Brooklyn on Saturday night did what they ought to have been ordered to do long since. They arrested the principals in a "bout" at Coney Island which ended with a "knock-out," and the Inspector announced that two other bruisers who had been advertised would be arrested as soon as they began to fight.

This course was taken pending the decision of Justice Gaynor as to the right of the "club" to a license, and proceeded on the theory that even if a license were issued no illegal exhibitions would be allowed. It was a definite determination by the police that the brutal fights that have been the attraction of this place are contrary to law. That has been plain to the lay mind for at least a year. It is well that the police authorities at last have found it out. If they would in all such cases of doubt give the benefit to the decent part of the community, the courts would in the long run sustain them. It has heretofore not been the law that they were afraid of offending; it has been the lawbreakers.

NO MORE POLITICAL PRINTERS.

In the course of a week or more the employés of the Government Printing Office at Washington will be formally included in the classified service under the civil service rules, the order to include them having been approved by President Cleveland. Under the operation of the order about 2,500 persons employed by the Public Printer in the main printing office, and in the branches of it working for greater convenience in the different departments, will cease to be subject to the whims of politicians who have regarded the Government Printing Office as a hunting-ground free to every Senator or Representative who chose to invade it for spoils.

There has never been any good reason why the Printing Office force should not be included in the classified service. Several prominent Senators and Representatives of both parties who have enjoyed unusual privileges in the way of appointments in that branch of the service have successfully exerted their influence to delay the inclusion, which they will doubtless criticise, but it is highly improbable that the objections of the Cockrells and Gormans will be effective to overturn the order after it has been made.

Critics who feel called upon to denounce a system that simply requires that an applicant for work and pay in the Government Printing Office shall be able to set type, to read proof, to impose forms, to "make ready" for printing, or to produce creditable press work and binding, and that the applicant shall prove his ability before employment, will possibly object to this reform as not worth while, or even as "Chinese" or "un-American," ignoring the fact that the force of employés now on the rolls requested that the order be made.

Selfishness on the part of the employés to be immediately affected by the President's order may account for their willingness to be brought within the civil service rules. Men and women who are capable and industrious will feel assured that so long as they continue to be so, and the business of the Printing Office is not greatly and unexpectedly reduced, they will be sure of employment and pay. This assurance will justify them in undertaking to buy small homes and to accumulate something with which to support themselves when overcome by infirmity or disease.

The most gratifying result of the reform, however, is not the comfort it will give to those fortunate persons who get into the classified service without examination, as will be the case with those now employed and about to be sheltered by the order. That will be an insignificant cause of public satisfaction compared with the knowledge that when the members of the Fifty-fourth Congress swoop down upon Washington, intent upon discharging political obligations with patronage, they will find some twenty-five hundred places removed out of their remorseless reach.

The word "remorseless" is used calmly and advisedly. It has not been at all an uncommon thing, indeed it has been considered the proper and usual thing, for the new member of Congress to turn out the persons employed at the suggestion of his predecessor. Political loyalty had less to do with this than partisanship, for Democrats would oust Democrats just as promptly as Republicans would crowd out Republicans, the changes in each case being made strictly to please the man who directed that they should be made, and oftentimes regardless of the fact that the recommendations might displace good workmen and find places for "slouches" and incapables.

An idea of the hunger for places in the Public Printing Office is conveyed by the statement that there are now on file 45,000 applications for employment by the Public Printer. For each of these, if the applicant had the slightest expectation of being put at work, there must have been political indorsement. Under the President's order, and with a faithful administration of the law and the civil service rules, political indorsement will avail nothing if the applicant be unable to demonstrate, by a practical test of his knowledge and skill, that he is capable of rendering a fair equivalent of work for the liberal pay and light hours of employment that constitute the chief attractions of the Government Printing Office service.

CHEATING THE WORKERS.

To the query how unlimited silver coinage would affect the working men and women who make up the great body of depositors in the savings banks, President James MacMahon of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city has made a plain answer. The loans made by the savings banks for their depositors would be repaid in "silver dollars actually worth 50 cents." They would be compelled to give these to their depositors. In this city alone these loans (not including United States bonds) amount to the enormous sum of $527,813,790. The loss on them would be $263,906,895.

This is money lent by the working people of New-York. They are to this vast extent members of that hated "creditor class" whom the silver orators denounce. These are their "hoards," and the interest on them is a part of the "cancer" that these cranks say is "eating the heart of industry" in our unhappy land. And the silver men propose, if they can, to fine these workingmen a quarter of a billion of dollars. Can there be any possible justice in a policy which inflicts such monstrous and irreparable wrong on multitudes of men and women whose only fault is that they work hard and save their money?

WOMEN WORKERS.

A recent census bulletin shows that between 1880 and 1890 the growth in manufacturing industries was 49 per cent. But the increase in trade and transportation was 78 per cent., and in professional service 56 per cent. The increase of women workers under the classification of trade and transportation was almost triple, or 263 per cent. Is the tariff responsible for that?

The significance of this bulletin does not seem to us to lie in its tariff argument, but in its proof and measure of a social movement of the utmost interest and importance. The "new woman" has arrived, is with us, to an extent which makes a jest a serious matter and dwarfs even if it does not explain or answer the befuddled tariff argument of our misguided neighbor. We are not now mainly concerned with whether or not the disproportionate increase of female laborers explains the difference in growth between protected and unprotected industries. That seems a smaller matter than the emancipation of a sex from old-time shackles. The time when it was unwomanly for a woman to be economically—that is, morally and intellectually—her own mistress is passing, if not past. This is the interpretation of the "new women" and "bachelor girls" abounding on every hand. In 1890 there were 3,914,711 females engaged in gainful occupations. In 1880 there were 2,647,157. In 1870 there were 1,836,288. Within that score of years, scarcely over half a generation, the number of women workers more than doubled, (113 per cent.,) while the number of male workers grew by only 76 per cent. The figures are even more striking than appears upon their face. The female sex is much less than half the total population. And we hesitate to estimate what proportion of this smaller if better half of us still aspires to get a living by marriage. With inconsiderable exceptions they are out of the question as wage earners. We give the census table, expressing it in thousands; that is to say, to bring the figures within the column's width three ciphers are omitted in every case:

Classes of Occupations.	Both Sexes. Number.	Males. Number.	Females. Number.
All occupations	22,735	18,820	3,914
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	9,013	8,333	679
Professional service	944	632	311
Domestic and personal service	4,360	2,692	1,667
Trade and transportation	3,325	3,097	228
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	5,091	4,064	1,027

It is impossible to specify all the industries into which women make their way. The gentle creatures are butchers and blacksmiths, and "watchmen, policemen, and detectives," and "locomotive engineers and firemen," and lawyers and ministers and journalists, alas! and everything else—except soldiers.

Gov. Morton's failure to veto the Ainsworth bill providing for the addition to an already overburdened curriculum of a long course in narcotism is a real public calamity. Its effects will be far-reaching, not only upon the children whom it will injure directly by robbing them of benefits that would follow a judicious use of school time, but upon the community in general by encouraging faddists of all kinds to renewed efforts to force extreme views into practical application. If textbooks on physiology and hygiene must devote a fifth of their pages to telling that intoxicants are harmful, why should not another fifth be given to the corset habit? Then the danger of sleeping with bedroom windows closed might use up a third fifth, and as for the other two, those who worry because kisses favor the distribution of microbes might claim one, and advocates of a particular kind of flannel underwear the other.

It is characteristic of the elevated railroad people that, instead of making experiments with electric motors at their own expense, they are waiting for other roads to carry the work through its preliminary stages, the intention being, of course, to adopt the new system as soon as its economy is proved and not a moment sooner. The question of the public's convenience does not seem to enter their minds, nor the idea that a corporation to which a franchise of enormous value has been given for practically nothing owes something more than the least possible amount of service circumstances will permit to their ridiculously generous benefactors. The elevated road of this city never originates an improvement; it never adopts one except to increase its own profits. There is the lamp matter, for instance. Other transportation companies illuminate their cars so that passengers can ride in comfort; this company persists in using smoky old contrivances, left over from remote times, that give just enough light to enable a passenger to feel his way to a seat, if he is a child of Fortune, and to a strap if he isn't. It will be the same with electric motors. Long after the residents of other towns have forgotten coal-burning engines, we shall still be breathing sulphurous fumes, still be deafened by escaping steam, and still be delayed on up grades whenever snow falls of the wind blows hard.

New-Yorkers long ago lost the power to be astonished by anthing, no matter how peculiar, they heard about New-Jersey, so it will occasion only a mild surprise to learn, in connection with the escape of certain prisoners from the Middlesex County Jail, that not only can the Sheriff be fined and imprisoned for not keeping closer watch over his charges, but he can be forced to take the place of one of them in the trial for murder that prisoner was about to undergo. Even as a Jerseyism, however, this condition of affairs is sufficiently strange to excite comment. In ancient days, such laws were common in many lands, and they are still in full force among the Chinese, where "poetic justice" exists outside of poems, as well as in them, and where the punishment of one man for another man's crime is a frequent occurrence. It would be interesting if somebody would investigate the Jersey statute books and see how many more picturesque old relics of antiquity like this one they still contain.

It is all well enough to exclaim that the horse is doomed, to say that bicycles will soon send him to join the dodo and the great auk, but as a matter of fact the poor creature still has his friends ready and able to defend him. Until young men and maidens cease to be human and sentimental, a comfortable American buggy, drawn by a gentle animal that can find his way through a moonlight Summer night, or even a dark one, without any guidance from anybody whatsoever, will remain the ideal means of locomotion for no inconsiderable part of our population.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER DIES

Close of a Long and Honorable Life in Charleston, West Va.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ralph Swinburn, whose funeral services were held at Charleston, West Va., on Monday evening, was not only the oldest locomotive engineer in the world, but he was the first to sit in a cab and handle the throttle. Mr. Swinburn was a little past his ninety-first year when he died last Friday at his Davis Creek home, just a short distance from Charleston, having been born at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne in January, 1805. He was the son of a Newcastle miner who worked in the mines with George Stephenson, the inventor of the railway locomotive. A fast friendship existed between Stephenson and the father. At fifteen years of age Ralph Swinburn was apprenticed to Stephenson, who was then working on his invention, and he continued to work with him in the shops up to the time of Mr. Stephenson's death.

In 1850 Mr. Swinburn came to the United States, landing in New-Orleans, and afterward going to Richmond, Va., where he got employment with Col. Peter Fontaine, who was then building the old Virginia Central Railroad, which afterward became the main line in the Chesapeake and Ohio system. Mr. Swinburn remained in the railway service until twenty-five years ago, when he bought a farm on Davis Creek, in Kanawha County, West Va., where he settled down and made his home until his death. At the time he went to farming he entered the Baptist ministry and engaged in evangelical work. For the last two years he had quit preaching on account of physical disability. After he quit the railway service he said he knew he would soon rust out, but he lived longer than he expected. He died from the exhaustion that comes with old age, and did not suffer a pang of pain during his last days on earth.

Mr. Swinburn was with George Stephenson when the trial trip of the first locomotive was made, and sat in the cab with his hand on the throttle that day. "It was the proudest day of my life, for I felt that we were inaugurating an industrial revolution," said Mr. Swinburn, when speaking of that notable event. While his memory was defective as to recent events, it was perfectly clear as to the happenings of half a century ago. He remembered every detail of that eventful day when Stephenson first put his locomotive on exhibition, and the Lord Mayor of London and the members of Parliament came out to see the new-fangled thing. They hadn't much faith in the inventor or the invention, but they came to see it on account of the novelty of the thing. But when Ralph Swinburn touched the valve and the thing moved off, pulling a carload of people, the English gentry began to take a more serious view of it.

"Our engine was an uncanny object in comparison with a modern locomotive," said Mr. Swinburn, "but it was the biggest thing out in that day. From the time of its first public trial exhibition, when its success was demonstrated, all England was in an uproar and Stephenson's name was on every lip. The obscure Newcastle miner had suddenly risen to a plane alongside of Newton and Arkwright."

Mr. Swinburn described Stephenson as a man of modest demeanor, who manifested no special enthusiasm over the success of his invention. He had no educational advantages except what he had acquired by poring over books under the light of his miner's lamp, but he was a natural mechanic and understood the philosophy of mechanism. His mind, too, was of the practical trend. When making the first public exhibition of his locomotive, he said to the assembled British dignitaries, that he believed it could be made to run twenty miles an hour. This seemed to be incredible.

Ralph Swinburn imbibed the modesty of his master. He never boasted of the fact that with his own hands he had helped to construct the first locomotive, and that he had been chosen by his master to sit in the box on the day of its trial trip. He merely spoke of it as he would of any other ordinary performance of duty. He was known by the people of Kanawha County as a sturdy, upright old man.

Teachers' Pensions in California.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

One of the sections of the Teachers' Pension act passed by the last Legislature seems to have created a great deal of unnecessary anxiety and disturbance among those who at some future day may be entitled to avail themselves of the provisions of the law. The debatable section reads as follows:

Whenever any teacher entitled to the benefits of this act has taught in the public schools of this State for a period of twenty years and shall become incapacitated from performing the duties of a teacher, such teacher shall, at his or her request, and may, in the discretion of the Board of Trustees, without such request, be retired as a teacher, and shall thereafter receive as an annuity out of said fund $45 per month; and if such teacher has taught for twenty-five years or over, shall, under the same circumstances, be retired upon an annuity of $50 per month.

The teachers seem to fear that under this section of the statute they may be retired against their own wishes and compelled to accept the pension which the new law provides.

Titles Misapplied.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

We regret to hear the American Institute of Education talking of "his Excellency" the Governor, and "his Honor" the Mayor. These terms are unauthorized in Maine. Misinformed people sometimes speak of "his Excellency the President" when they should say "The President," or, if addressing him personally, "Mr. President"; but we are astounded to find the American Institute of Education falling into so very vulgar an error. It weakens our faith in its authority.

Saratoga County Well Represented.

From The Saratoga Saratogian.

It may be an accident or a coincidence, but, nevertheless, it is a compliment to Saratoga County that Mayor Strong has selected as three of the New-York City Police Magistrates men who are natives of this county. John Owen Mott and William J. Fanning were born in Halfmoon, and received their early education there. Joseph M. Deuel's birthplace is Corinth.

THE FEW REMAINING AMERICAN SHIPS

They Are Said to Number but One Hundred and Eighty-two.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Capt. William Leavitt of this city, who used to sail some of the best ships on the ocean, has compiled from the records a list of the full-rigged ships now flying the American flag. It is a sad showing compared with those glorious days when the ships were numbered by the thousands, and Bath alone built fifty or more in one year. There are now 182 ships flying our flag. The oldest was built in 1835, and is the ship Eliza Adams, 388 tons. She was built in Fairhaven, Mass., for a whaler. Another old ship is the Niger of New-Bedford, 391 tons, built in 1844. She also is a whaler. The oil saturates their timbers, and they do not rot. The dates of the building of the ships straggle along, a few in each year, until 1874 is reached. Fourteen launched that year are still afloat. For 1875 there are fourteen also, for 1876 also fourteen, and for 1877 there are twenty-two. Twelve built in 1883 are afloat.

Most of the 182 survivors were built in Maine. Some of the best of them are the A. G. Ropes, (1884;) Arayn, (1893;) Benj. F. Packard, (1883;) Cyrus Wakefield, (1882;) Dirigo, (only one built in 1894, and of iron;) Edward O'Brien, (1882;) George R. Skolfield, (1885;) India, (1868;) Ivanhoe, (1865;) Hamilton Fish, (1856;) Guardian, (1863;) Great Admiral, (1869;) Kate Davenport, (1866;) Louis Walsh, (1861;) Annie M. Snaull, (1868,) and Canada, (1859.)

Some of the best American ships are now under other flags. One of these is the old ship Montebelle, built in Thomaston, Me., in 1859, and now the Russian bark Ceres.

A great many more old ships have been cut down into barks or altered into barges. In the list of 182 survivors all but two are built of wood. The Dirigo, built in Bath last year, and the Tillie E. Starback, built in 1883, at Chester, Penn., by John Roach, are the iron ones.

It is doubtful if another wooden ship is ever built in America. Their days are gone by. Some Americans are now buying iron ships abroad, sailing them under the English flag generally. The ship Puritan, owned by a company in Brunswick, Me., and commanded by Capt. Dunning of Brunswick, is one of these. She was built in Glasgow, and has four masts. The English call her a bark, because the after mast is bark rigged, but the three forward masts are square rigged, and she passes for a ship in America. The Puritan is very large, being 2,283 tons. But some of the great four-masters of this class are even larger.

The iron ships have a great advantage. They are classed A1 for 100 years, while a wooden vessel cannot be classed A1 for more than fifteen years, with extensions up to twenty-one years. There are other advantages in the way of insurance, &c. Nearly all the ships now built in England are very large, and this is considered the only kind that is profitable. The Liverpool of 3,194 tons, and with four masts, all square rigged, is said to be the largest ship for a cargo now afloat, and is a fair specimen of the modern iron ship.

Arthur Sewall's wooden ship Roanoke, built in Bath in 1892, is registered 3,400 tons, but, being wooden and having different measurement, cannot carry so much as the Liverpool.

THE GRAVES OF STRANGERS DECORATED

The Sailors of a Wrecked Ship Honored by School Children.

From The Barnstable (Mass.) Bee.

A pretty ceremony in connection with the Memorial Day exercises followed the decoration of the soldiers' graves. This was the decoration of the graves of the sailors of the wrecked ship Jason, who were buried in Oak Dale Cemetery. It was done by the pupils of the grammar school, under direction of the teacher, Miss Henrietta Richardson. The scholars were drawn up in ranks at the foot of the graves, and the Rev. Albert Donnell, pastor of the Congregational Church of this place, spoke as follows:

There is no need of my telling the story of the wreck of the ship Jason, for you know that story better than I know it, but I must say that when I heard of the proposal to decorate these graves, it seemed to me a peculiarly happy thought. It is a happy thought, because it is the recognition of the fact that these were brave men, for on this day we decorate brave men's graves. They must have been brave men, for, while they did not die fighting foes armed with steel, as did our soldiers, they died battling with the sea, and the man who consents to enlist for such a strife must have at least some of the elements of courage in him. Then it is a happy thought, because it is a recognition of the brotherhood of these two nations—their nation and our own. It is true that these two nations float different banners, but still these banners bear the emblems of a common faith. On ours are the stars—the stars that sang together at creation and the star that glowed over Bethlehem. On their banner is the cross, the cross of Christ set, and the cross of St. George, the knight of Christ. And by this act of this day we are reminded that it is to be by the blending of these banners that that of which their poet sang is to be brought about—"the federation of the world." So, children, may God bless you in this act, for you are doing better than you know. By this kindly act of yours you are doing something, and perhaps more than we think, toward binding two nations together, and toward hastening the time when the peace of the world shall be "as a river." God bless you. God bless those who in distant homes mourn for those buried here. God bless us all.

After these remarks, "Home, Sweet Home," was sung by the school, as expressive of sympathy for these shipwrecked sailors who, though buried on a foreign shore, and far from home and kindred, have, because of their sufferings and untimely death, found a tender place in the hearts of the people of this community. Then, to the tap of the drum, the scholars filed past the head and foot of the graves, each depositing appropriate floral emblems, until all were decorated.

Secret Political Parties Rejected.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

When the Farmers' Alliance was first organized in Nebraska as a secret political order, The Bee condemned it as such on the ground that a party whose leaders operated behind closed doors in star-chamber sessions was unworthy the confidence and respect of the people. We have never changed or abridged our convictions upon this principle of right. Any party or any propaganda of political doctrine that cannot stand the light of day will never succeed before the American electorate. It may attain temporary strength and exert some influence upon the great political divisions, but it is doomed to wither and fade away. At any rate, the voters of Nebraska have attested the fact that they have little use for a party that fears the searchlight of publicity upon all its operations. They will not tolerate secret political stalemaking and the transformation of party conventions into ratification meetings at the beck and call of veiled leaders who dare not openly advocate a questionable cause.

What People Read in Glasgow.

From The Westminster Gazette.

In the annual report of the Mitchell Library in Glasgow appear some interesting particulars as to changes in what the people read. The classes which show a smaller proportion to the whole issue then formerly are theology, philosophy, history, biography, poetry and the drama, linguistics, and miscellaneous literature. The following classes have gained: Sociology, (including law, politics, commerce, &c.,) arts and sciences, and fiction. The percentage of fiction in the total issue is 9.22; in the ladies' room it is 33,

TO PATROL CUBAN WATERS

The Spanish Cabinet Decides to Buy Nineteen Vessels.

VICTORIES BY THE INSURGENTS

Much Good News Regarding the Cuban Patriots and Their Cause Reaches Key West, Fla.

MADRID, June 16.—The Cabinet met this afternoon and decided to purchase nineteen vessels, ranging from 40 to 300 tons, to patrol the waters of Cuba. The vessels will be ready to sail in two months. A commission will proceed to England to buy vessels already built.

The Cabinet also decided to mobilize 25,000 troops to serve in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Spanish Minister has been informed that Gen. Quesabre has left New-Orleans, La., for New-York City. Gen. Quesabre is a Cuban, and is in this country in aid of the cause of the Cuban insurgents.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 16.—Private advices received in this city last night state that Maceo, Rabi, and Miro, with 2,000 men, in Auras, captured a train loaded with 125 Spanish troops, between Gibara and Holquin. They also captured $80,000 in silver, 1,000 rifles, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition.

Friday, at 4 P. M., Pedro Torres and a band burned the town of Sanasi, near Matanzas.

It is reported that the people of Pinar del Rios will join the insurgents in a few days.

The guerrilla bands of Matanzas and Santa Spiritu formed by the Spanish General Pratt have gone over to the insurgents. This is considered of great benefit to the rebels, as these bands are familiar with the surrounding country.

The whereabouts of Marcos Garcia are unknown. He is supposed to be either in this country or has joined the insurgents.

The expedition that left here on the 6th is reported landed safely in Matanzas. It was chased by the gunboat Conde Venadito. Immediately upon landing it was joined by many from the surrounding country. It is also reported in Havana that another expedition has landed near Cabo Cruz, south of Santiago de Cuba.

Maximo Gomez is at the head of 2,000 men in Camaguey. When it became known that Gomez was there, the most prominent men went out to join him, among them being one Monte Verde, whose brother, an officer in the Spanish Army, was killed at the battle of Ramon del Asyguas, and Menocal, a noted artist, who received several diplomas at the Chicago Exposition.

It is rumored that the Spanish Government has twenty-two spies between Havana and Tampa. They are known and the rebels keep a sharp lookout for them.

Montoro, a prominent Home Rule Party member, will leave Cuba for Europe, via New-York, next week. The party held a secret session this week, and it was resolved to disband, their efforts to secure home rule for Cuba having failed. It is also rumored in Havana that Martinez Campos will shortly resign and return to Spain.

Oliva, the reported assassin of Marti, is dead at the hospital near Santiago de Cuba. The steamship Saratoga arrived at Havana Saturday week from New-York, in ballast, the first time in twenty years.

It is reported that the Government will shortly issue a series of bank notes which are expected to create a panic.

The Spanish officials state that the Cubans number about 20,000 men.

All artillery companies stationed in Havana have been sent into the field.

Marti's family is wearing mourning, and it is now generally believed in Havana that Marti is dead.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 16.—The subjoined letter, written in Greek cipher, has been received by a gentleman in Jacksonville from Major Hann, formerly of Pennsylvania, who has been in the Cuban service for three months:

Arensas River, Cuba, June 10, 1895.

The most important expedition that has landed on Cuban soil from the United States was landed to-day at this point. It consists of 100 men, 1,000 repeating rifles, 2,000 000 rounds of ammunition, and $250,000 in gold, under the command of Col. Hernandez. They left Key West June 7 and sailed for Bahama Island, where they took on the men and cargo.

They were chased twice by Spanish cruisers, but managed to outsteam them, and arrived here this morning before day. We are now making arrangements to join Gomez at Tunas, Province of Camaguay, where he has his headquarters at present. We have a march of about forty miles before us, but hope to join him on the 12th. The landing was protected by a battalion of Cuban troops from Gomez's command, and we hope to join him without serious fighting, as there are no Spanish troops in this immediate neighborhood. I am just recovering from an attack of yellow fever, but shall risk joining my command again.

We have positive news that Marti is dead. He was betrayed into the Spanish hands by a trusted Cuban guide, and shot down in cold blood before he could escape. I hope to have more definite news of his death and other matters as soon as I rejoin my own command, of which I will notify you as soon as possible, and shall try and keep you informed of all important movements on our side in the future. Yours fraternally,

Major F. P. HANN, Sixth Regiment, C. V.

TAMPA, Fla., June 16.—Passengers by the steamship Mascotte, this afternoon, say that Gen. Maceo, on Wednesday, charged a detachment of troops between Holguin and Givala and secured a large booty. He got $80,000 of Spanish money, 1,000 Mauser rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition. Besides this, he captured a large quantity of Government supplies.

Gen. Maceo fought another battle with Spanish forces at Laspasi and one at Siquaneau, routing the enemy with heavy losses and burning both towns. This occurred in Las Vegas District, where many hundreds of the best Cubans are joining his forces. They are fully convinced that the Cuban cause is gaining ground every day. Otherwise the Madrid Government would not order 40,000 more troops sent to the island.

An expedition is fitted out to leave from some point on the West Florida coast in a week. The schooner Suarez is now on her way here from Key West, and will carry 100 men, 200 stands of arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Capt. Alfreda La Borde is to head the filibustering party, and will land at some point in the Santiago District. Capt. La Borde is a brother to one of the eight medical students shot by the Spanish Government. He is thoroughly conversant with the Florida coast waters, as well as the coast of Cuba. Besides this, he is well up in military tactics, and conducted the drill in the presence of Carlos Cespedes, who was here the past week.

Secretary Quesada and Carlos Cespedes leave here to-night by the Mascotte for Key West, where it is believed the arrangements for the expedition will be completed.

THE TURKISH SULTAN WEAKENS

He Accedes to the Demands of the Powers in Regard to Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The Sultan, learning that the British Cabinet had met to consider Turkey's reply to the plan of reform for Armenia submitted by Great Britain, France, and Russia, yesterday telegraphed to Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, instructing him to ask the Earl of Kimberley, the British Foreign Minister, to postpone a decision in the matter. The Earl of Kimberley acceded to the request.

In the meanwhile, it is stated that the Porte yesterday handed to the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors a fresh and satisfactory reply, acceding to the principle of control by the powers, but asking that the period be limited to three years.

In a memorandum attached to the project of Armenian reforms, which was presented to the Sultan on May 11 last, the Ambassadors said:

"The appended scheme, containing the general statement of the modifications which it would be necessary to introduce in regard to the administrative, financial, and judicial organization of the vilayets mentioned, it has appeared useful to indicate in a separate memorandum certain measures exceeding the scope of an administrative regulation, but which form the very basis of this regulation, and the adoption of which by the Porte is a matter of primary importance.

"These different points are:

"1. The eventual reduction of the number of vilayets.

"2. The guarantees for the selection of the Valis.

"3. Amnesty for Armenians sentenced or in prison on political charges.

"4. The return of the Armenian emigrants or exiles.

"5. The final settlement of pending legal proceedings for common law crimes and offenses.

"6. The inspection of the prisons, and an inquiry into the condition of the prisoners.

"7. The appointment of a High Commission of Surveillance for the application of reforms in the provinces.

"8. The creation of a permanent Committee of Control at Constantinople.

"9. Reparation for the loss suffered by the Armenians, who were victims of the events at Sassun, Talori, &c.

"10. The regularization of matters connected with religious conversion.

"11. The maintenance and strict application of the rights and privileges conceded to the Armenians.

"12 The position of the Armenians in the other vilayets of Asiatic Turkey."

MR. GLADSTONE COMPLIMENTED.

A Dinner to Leading Residents of Hamburg on the Tantallon Castle.

HAMBURG, June 16.—Sir Donald Currie, the well-known British shipowner, who visited this city in the steamer Tantallon Castle, having among his guests on board, Mr. Gladstone, gave a dinner on the steamer yesterday to eighty prominent residents of Hamburg. Mr. Gladstone, who was present, was toasted by Burgomaster Moenekeberg, who described him as one of the first statesmen of the century, and one of the best men of the time.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said he trusted that the fraternal feeling between Great Britain and Germany would continue for long generations, as it was great security for the peace and happiness of the world. His remarks were greeted with cheers.

The Tantallon Castle has started for Kiel. Thousands of foreign visitors including many Americans, are in Hamburg for the purpose of witnessing the opening of the canal. The weather was showery to-day, but, nevertheless, the quays were crowded with people watching the foreign warships. The American warship Marblehead was the most popular vessel in the fleet. Excursion steamers crammed with people visited her, and she was greatly admired. Her white hull and pink funnels were particularly commented upon.

There were similar scenes at Kiel. There was an enormous influx of visitors to that port, and many excursions were made to the warships there.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN PARIS

Protests Against France Taking Part in the Kiel Ceremonies.

PARIS, June 16.—The Alsatian societies here met to-day, and protested against France taking part in the opening of the North Sea Canal, which, it was declared, involved the abandoning of Alsace-Lorraine to the Germans.

Several patriotic and Revisionist societies held a meeting with the same object at the Salle Anglade. After a number of fiery speeches had been made those present marched to the Place de la Concorde, and placed a draped wreath on the Strasburg statue. Ex-Deputy Millevoye was at the head of the procession.

A vast crowd, estimated at 100,000 persons, was present. Only two arrests were made.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS AMAZED.

The Reply of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs Makes an Impression.

BERLIN, June 16.—A dispatch to The National Zeitung from St. Petersburg says the recent reply of M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies of M. Millerand created a bad impression in Government circles. Prince Lobanoff Rostovski, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, ordered that the word "alliance" be expunged from the reports in Russian journals.

Prince Lobanoff Rostovski informed Count de Montebello, the French Ambassador, that he was astonished by M. Hanotaux's formal declaration, because no written Franco-Russian treaty existed.

THE DERVISHES WERE BEATEN

Battle with Congo Forces, in Which a Belgian Captain Was Killed.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—Advices from the Congo Free State show that a State force fought a battle with a large army of dervishes in the district between the Nice and Upper Quelle. The dervishes were badly defeated. The Belgian Capt. Christiaens was killed. The dervishes, with 4,000 allies, retreated in the direction of Doura. The Belgians captured Egaru.

In consequence of their successive defeats, the Madhists have evacuated the Equatorial Province.

Russia's Council President Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—M. Nicholas de Bunge, President of the Council of Ministers, died to-day. He was born at Kieff in 1810. He was educated at the University of Kieff, and became a professor of political economy. In 1880 he was appointed assistant to the Minister of Finance; in 1882 he was made a Minister, and in 1883 he became President of the Council.

The Countess Fitz-William Dead.

LONDON, June 16.—Countess Fitz-William, wife of Earl Fitz-William, died today from heart disease at Coolattin Park, her residence in County Wicklow, Ireland.

Death of Baron van der Smissen.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—Lieut. Gen. Baron van der Smissen, retired, died this evening. He led the Belgian expedition to Mexico in the time of Maximilian.

The Petrel Sails for Hankow.

SHANGHAI, June 16.—The American warship Petrel has sailed for Hankow in consequence of the recent riots in the interior.

Royal Sufferers from Measles.

MADRID, June 16.—King Alfonso and his sister, the Princess of the Asturias, are both suffering with measles.

READY TO START FOR GRAY GABLES

Probable that the President Will Leave Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—It is probable that President Cleveland will leave the city to-morrow for Gray Gables.

He transacted some business with his Cabinet officials to-night, and now has all the important work which requires his attention completed up to date.

Among those who had interviews with the President were Secretaries Olney, Lamont, and Herbert.

A Lynching Party Disappointed.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—A mob gained an entrance to the jail at Catonsville early this morning, with the intention of lynching Richard Cadle, a young married man, who was arrested yesterday, charged with enticing Mary Gross, aged seventeen, from home. Apprehensive of trouble, the Sheriff had spirited Cadle away early in the night, bringing him to the Baltimore jail for safe keeping. After satisfying themselves that Cadle had been removed, the crowd quietly dispersed.

In Partnership with Otto Gresham.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—K. M. Landis, private secretary to Secretary Gresham, voluntarily ended his official connection with the State Department yesterday, and left Washington for Chicago to-day. Mr. Landis came to Washington at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Gresham, giving up his law practice to do so. Since Mr. Gresham's death Mr. Landis has formed a partnership with Otto Gresham, son of Secretary Gresham, and they will practice law in Chicago.

AT THE HOTELS.

—A. B. Stickney of St. Paul is at the Hoffman.

—J. B. Greenhut of Peoria, Ill., is at the Plaza.

—Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis is at the Holland.

—Judge Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Commander R. B. Bradford, United States Navy, is at the Murray Hill.

—John W. Doane of Chicago and the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston are at the Windsor.

—Capt. A. Hesse of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge, awaiting the arrival of the new German Ambassador.

—Gov. W. H. Upham and Adjt. Gen. Charles King of Wisconsin, and J. Agg Gardner, M. P., of England, are at the Waldorf.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN MEET

Devotional Services of the Convention in London

WORLD WORKERS IN THE GREAT CAUSE

Exercises Held by Womens' Christian Temperance Union Delegates All Over the Big City.

LONDON, June 16.—Devotional services in connection with the World's Women's Christian Temperance Convention commenced in the City Temple by the Rev. Joseph Parker, Holborn Viaduct, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Women's Temperance Association, presided. The meeting was conducted entirely by women. The Temple was crowded with white-ribboned delegates from all parts of the world. A hymn was sung and a prayer offered, after which the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Psalm was read.

Lady Henry Somerset made the opening address, and she was followed by Miss Frances Willard, President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Willard said that she was gratified with the condition of the union, which was transforming women's influence from a passive to an active voice.

Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi, one of the leading Women's Christian Temperance Union speakers of America, also spoke. Mme. Antoinette Stirling sang "The Gift," and was encored.

Mother Stewart, one of the crusaders of America, who assisted in the organization of the British Women's Temperance Association twenty years ago, and Mme. Stirling also made speeches. A prayer was then offered, and the meeting adjourned.

Services were also held in many other places in the afternoon and evening. At the Woolwich Drill Hall, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Kansas City, Recording Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America, was the principal speaker at both the afternoon and evening meetings.

At the Wesleyan Church, Forest Gate, Mrs. Helen M. Barker of Chicago, Treas-Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America, spoke.

Meetings held at the other places were addressed as follows:

Union Chapel, Islington, afternoon, Mrs. L. S. Rounds of Chicago, President of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She also spoke in the evening at Harecourt Chapel.

Westbourne Grove Church, evening, Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi.

Hampstead Congregational Church, Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing of New-York City, a sister of Bishop Charles Fowler of the Methodist Church, a leading evangelistic worker in America.

Wesleyan Church, Highgate, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the New-York Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Shoreditch Tabernacle, Miss Anna Downey of Chicago, a well-known evangelist.

Mildmay Park Wesleyan Church, Mrs. H. Monroe, President of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union, one of the crusaders.

Christ Church, Baptist, Miss M. C. Gorham, Treasurer of the National Baptist Woman's Temperance Association and Superintendent of the evangelical department.

Wood Green Baptist Church, City Roads, Mrs. Bamford Slack, National Superintendent of the Political Department of the Baptist Woman's Temperance Association.

St. Mary's Abbots, Kensington, the Dean of Hereford.

Assembly Hall, Whitechapel, Miss Agnes Weston, national worker among the sailors.

Mission Hall of the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, Mrs. Shaen, for many years Poor Law Guardian at Kensington.

Mission Hall, Mrs. Ballhache.

Presbyterian Church, Mrs. E. Archibald, President of the Maritime Provinces of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Congregational Chapel, Islington, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, Recording Secretary of the New Baptist Woman's Temperance Association, well known both in England and America as a preacher and author of "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life."

Penge Tabernacle, Mrs. Thurman, Michigan, one of the colored organizers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Congregational Church, Stratford, afternoon and evening, Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Ohio, one of the colored workers from Wilberforce University, Ohio.

Hackney Congregational Church, Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New-York City, one of the founders of the order of King's Daughters and a noted Bible reader.

Rectory Road Congregational Church, Clapton, evening, Mrs. Ormiston Chant.

Among the other speakers were Miss Jessie Ackermann of America, a round-the-world missionary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Agnes Slack, one of the leading Poor Law Guardians of England; Miss De Broen, President of the French Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mme. E. Simer, a worker in Denmark; Mrs. K. W. Sheppard of New-Zealand, who was mainly instrumental in securing woman suffrage for that colony; Miss Helen Potter of Massachusetts, a leading impersonator of Gough and others; Miss Tripp of Finland, Mrs. Matray of Willard, and Frau Cower of Germany, Miss Lerche of Sweden, Mrs. Andrew Murray of South America, Mrs. Sayer of Queensland, Mrs. Farnham of China, Mrs. Alfred Dyer of India, Miss Thompson of Cairo, Egypt; Mrs. Col. Barker of the Salvation Army, representing Victoria, Australia; Mrs. E. Wells of Burmah, Mrs. Organe of Madras, Mrs. Clark of Madagascar, and Mrs. Addison of Madeira.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Kilanyi's New Invention.—Herr Kilanyi, who first introduced living pictures to this country, has recently received from Washington a grant for a patented apparatus, which is a novelty in regard to tableaux vivants, or living pictures. This new contrivance of Prof. Kilanyi's is one by which a number of groups of pictures can be presented in rapid succession. Historical groups, war pictures, and art groups of from thirty to forty persons can be exhibited with ease, and with no delay, each picture moving on and off the stage with the precision of clockwork, and with such rapidity that twenty pictures can be presented within the space of twenty minutes. A prominent American theatrical firm is now negotiating with Prof. Kilanyi for the right to present these pictures in this city and throughout the country.

"The Sphinx" Coming.—"The Sphinx," which has made a great success in the Tremont Theatre, Boston, is coming to this city for presentation at the Casino July 8, and to remain there during the season of "The Merry World" in Chicago, which begins July 7. Canary & Lederer have been in negotiation with Harry Askin, the Boston manager, for some time, to secure this comic opera, and arrangements were completed for its production here last Saturday. Mr. Askin's prima donna, Marie Millard, and his comedian, Edwin Stevens, will come to New-York with "The Sphinx," which will be followed in Boston by a new opera by Gustave Kerker and Mr. Carroll, called "Khmet; or, The Two Tangled Turks."

—Creston Clarke All Right.—The report that Creston Clarke is ill is vigorously denied by that young actor. In a telegram to a Baltimore friend Mr. Clarke says that there was no truth in the rumor of his illness. "I never felt better in my life," he says. "Next season my wife and I will go out with a company of our own, under James Taylor, at one time a member of Edwin Booth's company, and formerly manager of the Empire Theatre in Philadelphia. We have signed a contract with him for five years."

—Changes at the Star.—Nell Burgess will make several changes in the Star Theatre before opening it with his new play in September. Mrs. Burgess will be the new manager of the house, and an office for her especial use is to be built on the balcony floor. Some changes in the decorations of the theatre are to be made, and the stage is to be submitted to quite extensive alterations, to prepare it for the production of Mr. Burgess's new play, in which some new mechanical effects will be introduced.

—Bourchier as a Manager.—Arthur Bourchier, who played leading parts in Daly's Theatre here one season, has secured the lease of the Royalty Theatre, in London. He holds the English rights of "M. Le Directeur," a new play by Victorien Sardou, which is to have its first production in Paris at the Gymnase next Fall; a new drama by Israel Zangwell, and a comedy by Ralph Lumley.

—Walter Gale's Tour.—Walter Gale, who was for many years the funny tramp of "The Old Homestead," is to appear in the Plumbing Opera House to-morrow night in the three-act comedy, "My Uncle." Mr. Gale is to star next season, a comedy being written for him for that purpose.

—Open-Air Productions.—The season of open-air productions has arrived. William Morris will open his tour in "As You Like It" at Peoria, Ill., this evening, going from there to Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Morris carries a military band and a chorus as features of his entertainment.

—But Two Broadway Theatres Open.—But two of the Broadway theatres are now open to the public. They are the Broadway and the Casino, and the Broadway will close with the season of Camille D'Arville a week from next Saturday night.

BROOKLYN'S SUNDAY ACCIDENTS

Bicyclists in Collision With Each Other, With Carriages, and Pedestrians—City Assessor G. W. Head Injured.

There were a number of accidents in Prospect Park and on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Moshler of 364 Butler Street was run over by a bicycle in Prospect Park, and received contusions to the head. She was taken home.

George Goldsmith of Lawrence, N. J., a bicyclist, came into collision with a horse and wagon driven by George Bader of 497 Liberty Avenue, on the east drive of the park. Goldsmith received a shock and contusions, and, after his injuries were dressed, went home.

Frank Hanck of Jersey City was driving on the Ocean Parkway, near Avenue D, when his horse became frightened, and ran away, and Mr. Hanck was thrown out, receiving contusions.

City Assessor George W. Head was thrown out of his carriage on the Ocean Parkway, near Avenue D, and was injured. He was taken to Howe's Hotel, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken home.

Mrs. Metz of 1,171 Bedford Avenue, and H. E. Smth of 104 Berkeley Place, while riding bicycles on the Ocean Parkway, came into collision, and Mrs. Metz was injured. She was taken home.

The carriages driven by Dr. Fuller of 404 Sixth Avenue and P. J. Saxton of 651 Fifth Avenue came into collision in front of the watering trough in the park. Dr. Fuller's carriage was wrecked.

Richard Freeman, twenty years old, of 612 Water Street; John Fitzgerald, seventeen, of 255 Monroe Street; Cornelius Driscoll, twenty, of 628 Water Street, and Richard Harvey, twenty, of 642 Water Street, all of this city, were arrested for reckless driving on the Ocean Parkway. They ran into a carriage driven by Charles Alden, of 704 Gates Avenue. Mr. Alden's four-year-old daughter, Loretta, was thrown out and received contusions of the head and body.

A WARDEN'S EXPERIENCE WITH TWINS

He Cannot Tell Which of the Davis Brothers Belongs in Prison.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 16.—Warden Ledigh has asked Gov. Holcomb to pardon Joseph and Charles Davis from the penitentiary. One of the Davises was convicted over a year ago of burglary in Omaha and sentenced to serve two years.

His twin brother represented to the officers that he was the guilty man. In the meantime, the first brother, whose guilt is still a matter of doubt, had been taken to the penitentiary, making no protest. Commitment papers for the twin were then made out, and he, too, was imprisoned.

The Warden was unable to distinguish between the two, and, having commitment papers for both, he held them.

OBITUARY RECORD.

J. Pierpont Lord.

J. Pierpont Lord died at his home, 65 First Place, Brooklyn, last evening, from Bright's disease.

He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1818, and was a lineal descendant of Gen. Gates. When a boy, he went to Litchfield, Conn., where he was educated, and when seventeen years old entered his first business pursuit at Macon, Ga. At nineteen years old he was married.

He became a resident of Brooklyn about forty years ago, and during the war his home in First Place narrowly escaped being mobbed. He had decorated it with the American flag, and was outspoken in his defense of the Union Army, and denounced slavery.

Before he was thirty years old he became the New-York Superintendent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and remained in that position until about twenty years ago, when he retired on account of ill health.

He was a member of the Unitarian Church of Our Saviour, and was a Trustee in the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. He was a Republican in politics. He leaves a wife and three daughters, his only son, William Gates Lord, having died in 1876.

Samuel D. Shoemaker.

Samuel D. Shoemaker, ex-Secretary of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, died in Roosevelt Hospital Saturday night after an operation for appendicitis which was performed by Dr. Charles McBurney.

Mr. Shoemaker was forty-three years old. He had been for some time the New-York agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and his office was in the Postal Telegraph Building. During his political activity he was an intimate friend of Senators Cameron, Matthew S. Quay, Chris Magee, and other Pennsylvania leaders. His father, Dr. D. R. Shoemaker, was at one time Port Physician of Philadelphia. Since returning to this city Mr. Shoemaker had been on terms of intimate friendship with the Republican leaders of New-York, and was to be found every evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Patrick H. Hickey.

The Rev. Patrick H. Hickey died of consumption in Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil, Friday.

He was born in 1851, in Tipperary, Ireland, and studied in the Seminary of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Md., and was ordained priest for the New-York Diocese in 1878 by Cardinal McCloskey. He was first sent to the Church of the Epiphany, where he served five years, and was then transferred to St. Joseph's Church, and later to the Church of the Guardian Angel. His health broke down, and about a year ago he went West, but without benefit.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from the Church of the Epiphany.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Leopold Boscowitz, a retired merchant, died suddenly at his home, 180 East Fifty-sixth Street, from paralysis of the brain. He was sixty-three years old, and was born in Floss, Bavaria. He came to this country in 1849, and settled in San Francisco, where he engaged in the tobacco business. Later he became a member of the Alaska Commercial Company that was formed after the purchase of Alaska for the purpose of catching seals. He retired from business about fifteen years ago, after having accumulated a fortune. He leaves a wife, whose maiden name was Miss Margaret Simons. The funeral will be held at the house, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and the services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gotthelf of the Temple Emanu-El. The remains will be buried in Mount Nebo Cemetery.

—Henry Welsh, an old-time merchant in the grocery trade, died at his home, at 125 Waverley Place, Saturday. He was born in 1817, in Glaslough, County Armagh, Ireland. He became connected when young with a shipping firm in Magchester and London, and was sent to New-York to represent the firm. He started business in 1839 on his own account in Jay Street. Later the business was moved to Franklin Street, where it remained until 1880, when Mr. Welsh retired. Three children survive him, Edward B. Welsh, Mrs. W. A. Spelman of New-York, and Mrs. J. G. Maxwell of St. Paul, Minn. The funeral will be conducted on Wednesday, and the services will be conducted by the Rev. William Lloyd of the Central Congregational Church.

—Rufus Waterhouse, importer and manufacturer at 678 Broadway died suddenly from heart disease Friday evening at his apartments in the Wyoming, 166 West Fifty-fifth Street. He was fifty-seven years old, and was born near Portland, Me. He came to this city while still a boy and entered business. He married Mary J. Shaw of Philadelphia, who died four years ago. They had no children. Mr. Waterhouse had many friends, and was a Republican, although he took no part in politics. He attended the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, and it is probable that the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer will conduct the funeral services at the house this afternoon. The interment will be in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

—Benjamin L. Lane, a life-long resident of Long Branch, N. J., died yesterday morning, aged fifty-five years. He was a member of the Long Branch Board of Education. A widow and four children survive him.

—George F. Mills of Fonda, N. Y., was stricken with apoplexy while addressing Sunday school children yesterday, and died in a few minutes. He was seventy years of age. He leaves a large fortune.

—J. K. Payne, one of the leading mathematicians and civil engineers of the South, died yesterday in Knoxville, Tenn.

Trains Collide, Tramps Are Killed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16.—Express Trains Nos. 23 and 76, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, collided near Hardeville, S. C., this morning. Both engines were wrecked. Engineer Black had his leg broken. No passengers were injured. Two unknown tramps who were stealing rides were killed.

Better Pay for 500 Men.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 16.—Notice of the restoration of the former scale of wages has been posted in the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Works here. The increase will take effect to-morrow. The advance will amount to about 10 per cent. Five hundred men are affected by the increase.

ORDER AT CONEY ISLAND

Side Doors Open, but Crowds Behaved, and There Was Only One Arrest.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SOCIETY ACTIVE

Reports Made to the Police of Saloons That Were Doing Business—Satisfied with the Result.

Coney Island had an orderly Sunday yesterday. There was not great difficulty in getting into the saloons, and plenty of places of amusement were open, but there was a noticeable lack of disorder.

Those who went to the Island by water thought they had made a wise choice. There was a fresh sailing breeze, and the harbor was dotted with innumerable yachts and small sail boats. Others who chose the land routes were just as well satisfied. Nothing could be pleasanter than the ride down through the Long Island fields and gardens.

Every Sunday crowd at Coney Island is the largest ever known, according to the local authorities. The crowd yesterday was certainly very great. It was made up of an orderly set of people, who apparently went down principally to enjoy the sea air.

The people assembled in greatest numbers along the beach. The bathing pavilions did a flourishing business all day. The saloon keepers and concert hall managers grumbled. They said that a class of persons was coming to the Island now that did not care to spend money. Any one who took care to study the appearance of the pleasure seekers and thronged the beach and streets readily realized that the character of the crowd had changed in the last few years.

The announcement that the saloons were going to be closed set many persons on tours of investigation to find out if the orders to the police had been carried out. They founds few, if any, saloons to which entrance could not be gained. Front doors were closed in many instances, but the side doors were freely used. Customers had to sit down at tables, on which there were usually plates of crackers. Curtains hid the bar from view, and no one was allowed to go behind the curtains excepting the waiters.

The saloons, however, did not appear to do a very flourishing business. The proprietors said that persons were afraid to enter because so much had been said about the great vigilance that was to be exercised by the police.

The three dance pavilions on the island were run in the name of organizations that hired them for the day.

More than ever before at Coney Island the appearance of open violation of the excise law was avoided. Things were so managed that the police could not get evidence against saloon keepers that would hold good in court.

William L. Crampton, an agent of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, went to Coney Island with a squad of assistants early in the day. They called at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, and reported to Police Sergt. Irwin of the Sheepshead Bay Station that the excise law was being violated in the barroom of the hotel. Sergt. Irwin sent men in citizens' clothes, who arrested John J. Osborne, a barkeeper. They said they saw him sell whisky. The barkeeper was released on bail.

Agent Crampton and his men visited the Bowery and other resorts. They reported to Police Captain Clayton late in the afternoon that they had discovered a dozen or more places that were doing business contrary to law. Capt. Clayton assured Agent Crampton that men would be sent to investigate the charges.

Capt. Clayton said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "I think that what I said yesterday has been fulfilled. I wish any one would tell me of a place that contains a crowd of visitors so vast that is so orderly and decorous as Coney Island is to-day. There has not been the slightest disturbance. I do not think there is any ground for faultfinding at all."

There was but one arrest recorded on the police blotter yesterday afternoon. The streets were singularly free from intoxicated persons. The crowd thought little about the police.

The ocean was the chief attraction, and thousands played and swam in the surf. Children and babies were there in countless numbers. They also reveled on the merry-go-rounds to the music of lively waltzes. The piping ocean wind made the crowd hungry. The roast-beef sandwich seemed to be the favorite food with the masses, and there was always a crowd around the furnaces on which the meat was kept twirling on the spits.

The hotels were very busy. The big dining rooms at the Manhattan Beach Hotel contained at nightfall nearly all the people that could be served conveniently at once. Every seat was occupied at the afternoon and evening concerts of Sousa's Band in the Casino, adjoining the hotel.

The wheelmen came down in force. There were men and women, boys and girls. Advocates of every style of dress devised for those who ride wheels were to be seen. The wheelmen came to the island in time for dinner, and were in the majority of those at the tables.

Taken all in all, it was quite evident that, in spite of all predictions that the reform movement would cause people to remain away from Coney Island, the place attracts just as many persons as ever, and that there is just as much genuine fun to be had at the island as before.

Four boys from New-York were arrested at Manhattan Beach for stealing a purse belonging to Mrs. Sweet, a guest at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. They were Harry Silverman of 144 Division Street, Simon Silverstein of 24 Suffolk Street, Barney Cohen of 40 Suffolk Street, and Harry Singer of 3 Hester Street. It was said that the boys belong to a regularly organized band of pickpockets.

Edward Pierce, George F. Corbett, Robert Stoll, Timothy Hurst, and six other persons arrested for being concerned in the prize fight Saturday night were arraigned yesterday in the West Brighton Police Court, Justice Nostrand postponed the hearing until this morning.

Defaulter Taylor Starts for Dakota.

CHICAGO, June 16.—W. W. Taylor, the defaulting Treasurer of South Dakota, arrived in Chicago last night and left to-night for Pierre, S. D., to surrender to the State authorities, make restitution for his thefts as far as possible, and accept punishment.

NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES.

—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times reports that within the last three months six Southern daily newspapers have changed from free-silver advocacy to sound money, and that it has not heard of one sound money paper in that section that has passed over to the silver advocates.

—The Bankers' Magazine of this city has been consolidated with Rhodes's Journal of Banking. The Bankers' Magazine had just completed its fiftieth volume, having been established in 1846, and it claimed to be the oldest bankers' publication in the United States.

—The Philadelphia Record has lately celebrated its eighteenth birthday, and taken occasion to confide to its readers its satisfaction with the prosperity which has attended its efforts to give the people of Philadelphia a newsy and readable journal.

—The Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial Herald has lately changed hands, and will hereafter, under the editorial direction of Capt. J. S. McNeily, support the cause of sound money, a distinct gain for the better.

—The Rome Dail Sentinel has been reduced in price to 2 cents a copy, and 40 cents a month. The Sentinel is a good newspaper in the field it covers, and is worth to its people more money.

—The Port Chester Enterprise, a Democratic journal of enterprise and ability, edited by Mr. Thomas J. Blain, appeared last Saturday in a new and handsomer dress.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

5:20 A. M.—295 Third Avenue; awning; damage, $15.

5:40 A. M.—9 Hamilton Street; John O'Brien; tenement; damage, $800.

12:05 P. M.—144 Amsterdam Avenue; William J. Stewart; damage, $5.

2:00 P. M.—284 Bowery; Meyer Brothers; damage, $5.

2:20 P. M.—250 East Houston Street; Kirsh Twinger; tenement; damage, $10.

2:40 P. M.—2,465 Eighth Avenue; awning; damage, $15.

5:25 P. M.—49 Forsyth Street; Samuel Roth; tenement; trifling damage.

The sales of high-class Furniture are steadily on the increase at manufacturing prices at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

DR. DEPEW TALKS POLITICS

Has Something to Say About Silver, Presidential Candidates, Mayor Strong, and Tammany Hall.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 16.—Chauncey M. Depew arrived in this city this morning en route to Nashville, Tenn., where he will participate in the commencement exercises of Vanderbilt University. He spent the afternoon at Melville Ingall's home, and returned to his private car.

"What is the feeling in the East in regard to the silver question?" asked a reporter, who saw him in his car.

"We in the East and the New-England States believe in a single standard; our wage workers are monometallists. The only interest taken in the silver craze is because it seems to point toward the disintegration of the Democratic Party. The Democrats are in great trouble. Should they adopt a free-silver plank in their next National Convention they will carry very few States. Many of the so-called bimetallists will vote against free silver, even to the extent of voting the Republican ticket. I believe that by the time the Presidential year arrives there will be a revulsion of sentiment, and the money question will not be an issue."

"With the silver question settled, what will be the issue in 1896?"

"The difference between the Harrison and Cleveland Administrations. Under Mr. Cleveland we have felt the severity of hard times. Four years of such an Administration would have utterly ruined the country. Confidence was not restored until a Republican Congress was elected, then prosperity came."

"Who is the strongest candidate for President on the Republican side?"

"Just now McKinley is in the lead. He is far the most popular man to-day, and if a convention could be held this Summer he would easily be nominated. McKinley is very strong in the East."

"How about Mr. Harrison?"

"Well," said Mr. Depew, smiling, "Mr. Harrison is the logical candidate. When a voter declares for such and such a favorite and expresses his choice for President, there always comes the question, 'If your man does not get it, whom would you rather see President?' The answer seems to come, invariably, 'Harrison.' He is a very popular man. Allison and Reed are attracting much attention. Down in New-York we want Morton."

"What about the celebrated Depew dinner?"

"It demonstrated that a man really can give a dinner and the newspapers not print all the particulars," and Mr. Depew laughed. "There were six men of national reputation and a newspaper man there,

CYCLISTS ENJOY TOURS

Visitors to the State Meet Join Local Riders on Pleasure Trips Awheel.

PICTURE TAKEN AT THE PLAZA

Ziegler's Remarkable Sprint and What the Racing Sharps Say of Him — Something About "Eddie" Bald.

The programme mapped out for the entertainment of the visiting cyclists ended yesterday with half a dozen runs to points of popular interest. Perfect weather again favored the wheelmen, and the out-of-town folks particularly enjoyed themselves. Everybody spoke in high terms of praise of the State race meet, the big parade, the long path, and the hospitality of the local wheelmen.

Early in the day Chief Consul Potter got together a big party and grouped it in the Plaza, after which a young man, with long hair and a camera, said, "Now, look pleasant, please." Almost instantly the camera clicked and the division picture for 1895 was taken.

In the group were Mr. Potter, who has threatened to resign; W. S. Bull, the popular Secretary-Treasurer, from Buffalo; W. E. Underhill, also from up the State; Dr. George E. Blackham, "Fred" Hawley, A. D. Wait, George T. Stebbins, Henry E. Ducker, Chairman of the State Racing Board, and E. B. Benson.

A run in which quite a large number took part was that to Babylon, in charge of Capt. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen. The distance was eighty miles, and every starter went through. This run took the participants over the famous Merrick Road and along the Great South Bay.

Capt. Smith of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen conducted about a score of riders to Tottenville, S. I. They found the roads in good shape and thoroughly enjoyed the outing. In the party with Capt. Smith were E. C. Wilson, J. H. Denninger, W. H. Nash, George Hyde, John J. Garrity, T. S. Brady, H. J. Norregaid, F. P. McIlhenny, and Frank Benson.

The Oranges were invaded by a party under command of Waldo E. Fuller. The celebrated Irvington-Millburn course was traversed and a part of the route led along the Passaic River. The distance of this run was forty miles.

Other scheduled runs were to Yonkers, in charge of Capt. Barton of the Williamsburg Wheelmen; to Freeport, in charge of Capt. Volckmer of the Paramount Wheelmen, and to Roslyn, in charge of Capt. Berger of the Bushwick Wheelmen.

Young William Flack, who was injured so badly in the seventh heat of the race for novices at the State meet, was quite comfortable yesterday, and his physician said that in all probability he would be able to go out in a week. He had a very narrow escape. Flack lives with his parents at 672 Union Street, Brooklyn, where there were many callers yesterday, anxious to learn of his condition.

Reith, the winner of The New-York Times medal in the race for novices, is one of the most popular members of the Triangle Wheelmen. This club is made up of cycling members of the Williamsburg Third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Perhaps the most artistic finish at the great meet was that in the second heat of the one-mile scratch, Class B. It will be remembered from this that Ziegler, Little Eddie Bald, Macdonald, and "Conn" Baker had a lead of four lengths over Otto Ziegler, the little California boy in the gorgeous green racing suit. Few there were, if any, thought Ziegler would be first, second, or third, but, like the circle finish of a rocket, he shot to the front and won on the very tape by what seemed to be not more than an inch.

This remarkable young racing man is looked upon in the far West as the coming champion of champions. His sprint is the wonder and admiration of the racing sharps, and a little later, so the trainers say, he will conquer the giants of the path.

Ziegler is only nineteen years of age. He is a law student, and will return to his studies in the Fall. His home is in San José. He began racing two years ago, on Decoration Day.

The cycling world knows what havoc the San José boy created at Denver last year in the national meet races. He defeated Sanger and Johnson, and thus assisted the two-mile world's record. He also won the quarter-mile national championship, defeating Dr. Brown, E. C. Johnson, and Ray Macdonald.

"Eddie" Bald, who won the final heat of the race in which Ziegler made such a pretty, successful spurt, rode the fastest mile of the day, his time being 2:04 2-5. Bald is unquestionably one of the stars of the path to-day. His great successes on the track, which have been marked by a distinguishing individuality, have almost invariably been made without any preliminary programme, and all in the field of competitive work, which, after all, is the true test of a rider's calibre.

Bald is a native of Buffalo, where he was born on Jan. 27, 1874. His family is one of the most highly respected of the wealthy residents of that city. He received a liberal education in the public schools, and first rode a bicycle in 1890.

In January, 1891, he witnessed the indoor bicycle races at the State Arsenal, in Buffalo, and he was filled with a desire to ride on the cycle path, which was not gratified, however, until late in the Summer of that year, when he won the Roamers' Bicycle Club championship in a twenty-mile road race, from scratch, in 1:16:00. In January, 1892, he competed in the various indoor events, and won the mile race for novices and the 3:30-class event, which victories he further supplemented by winning the Buffalo one-mile city championship at the State meet there in June. He continued to do more or less riding during the season with indifferent success, and it was not until August, 1893, at Troy, where he won every event in which he competed, a total of nine races, that his real reputation as a winning rider was established.

His recent performances at San José, Cal., where he reduced the world's competition records for one mile (tan bark) on a 2½-pound road wheel, to 2:04, and the two-mile, to 4:15 1-5, and, incidentally, in the latter event, the one-mile flying start competition to 1:59 2-5, are too fresh in the public mind to call for extended comment. Bald's riding weight is 170 pounds.

It is worthy of comment that all the falls on the new track on Saturday, with perhaps one or two exceptions, occurred at one place, about the middle of the stretch. At this point there is a very perceptible incline, which to young riders is liable to prove disconcerting.

"ZIMMY" AND JOHNSON TO RACE

The Match to Take Place Wednesday, July 10, at Asbury Park.

After all the speculation that has been rife on the question of a meeting between them, Zimmerman and Johnson will engage in a match race during the national meet at Asbury Park next month. A representative of the meet managers saw "Tom" Eck, at Manhattan Beach on Saturday, and the matter was arranged, the latter acting for Johnson. The contest will be for $5,000 a side, with $5,000 added by the Asbury Park Athletic Association, on whose track the great race will be decided. Some time ago the Flying Yankee announced that he would race Johnson only at Asbury Park, and for not less than $5,000 a side. He made this statement after there had been much talk on the subject. When Zimmerman's terms were made known to him, Johnson said he could not raise so much money, and that unless his friend offered to provide his part of the stakes there would be no match.

Now that the meeting of these great racers has been scheduled, it is to be inferred that somebody who believes the Western wonder to be the champion's superior has stepped forward with that $5,000.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 16.—The match bicycle race between Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman and Johnson is now practically assured. Guy Wilson, William H. Beegle, and Fred C. Atkins, representing the Asbury Park Wheelmen, met "Tom" Eck, Johnson's manager and trainer, and induced him to agree to have the big event take place at Asbury Park on the track of the Asbury Park Athletic Association. The details of the match were not decided upon, but Eck will come here Tuesday for the purpose. The cracks are to compete for a purse of $15,000, one-third of the amount to be put up by the local athletic association. Zimmerman's share of the purse—$5,000—has been on deposit in a local bank for a week, and Johnson's money will be posted Tuesday.

The race or races will be held on Wednesday, July 10, a day before the national meet races are run. On the same day Sanger and Charley Murphy will meet in competition for a purse of $500. Zimmerman will begin active training at once.

TO PRESENT TIMES MEDALS.

Relay Cyclists in the Tri-State Race to Get Their Prizes on Thursday.

An event of more than passing interest to Jersey cyclists has been arranged by the Hudson County Wheelmen for Thursday evening of this week. It will be the presentation to the successful riders of the medals won in the second annual tri-State relay race promoted by The New-York Times. The affair will take place in the spacious assembly room of the Hudson County's Club house, at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

A general invitation is extended to all cyclists to be present, and undoubtedly a large number will accept. The fact that the New-Jersey team won the race will have much to do in making the occasion a memorable one. When Jerseymen are victorious their friends love to celebrate, and the Hudson Countys can be depended upon to provide a programme that will be a treat.

The Jersey team in the relay contest comprised Thomas Hughes of the East Side Wheelmen, Paterson; William Slavin, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson; A. J. Hargen of the Century Cycle Club, Newark; William Welles, also of the Century Cycle Club; F. G. Smith of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, Bloomfield; Simpson Standeven of the Active Athletic Club, Paterson.

Besides the above cracks, the young men of the other teams who won their respective relays will get Times medals, and souvenirs will be presented the other riders who competed.

The winners of relays outside of the Jersey team were H. S. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen of this city, Robert Landis of the Pennsylvania Wheelmen of Philadelphia, and C. W. Krick of Reading, Penn.

Select Few's Trip From New-Haven.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—About fifty of the Select Few Cyclers left Newark last night for New-Haven, under command of Capt. Peter Murray, who, according to the rotary system of that club, was chosen to command this particular run.

The cyclers left town in three detachments. At 8 o'clock ten members left Washington Park and rode off leisurely toward the Plank Road, en route to New-York. At 9 o'clock another detail of over a dozen men started over the same route, and at 10:30 o'clock a score or more boarded a train on the Central Road for the metropolis, where the entire party was to meet aboard the New-Haven boat. All the members carried lanterns and repair kits.

The start for home was made from New-Haven at 7 o'clock this morning, and the pace, which will be ten miles an hour, set by John McCullough and Samuel Wilson, who preceded the main party to New-Haven and Stamford to make the arrangements. The route home was along a road running parallel with Long Island Sound almost the entire distance, and is as follows: New-Haven to Milford, to Stratford, to Bridgeport, to Fairfield, to Southport, to Westport, to Saugatuck Church, to Norwalk, to Darien, to Stamford, to Greenwich, to Port Chester, to Mamaroneck, to New-Rochelle, to Morris Park, to Lenox Avenue, to Central Park, and through New-York to Cortlandt Street Ferry, and Plank Road to Newark.

Fancy Cycling at the Carnival.

Cyclists and admirers of wheeling will be given a grand treat by the New-Jersey Athletic Club at its carnival, to be held at Bergen Point on July 4. James D. Boyd, Chairman of the Carnival Committee, has secured the services of "Ike" Johnson, the well-known trick and fancy bicyclist, who will come on from Newport to give an exhibition. Besides Johnson's exhibition Master Leroy See, the son of S. D. See, the well-known athletic official, has consented to give an exhibition of fancy riding on a safety bicycle. Master See is only ten years of age, but his performances are really remarkable. Besides the exhibition of fancy and trick bicycle riding there will be one and a two mile bicycle handicap, open to Class A riders, and a one-mile race, open to riders of Bayonne City and Greenville, who have never won an individual prize. Entries will close on June 26 with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, this city.

Huret's New 24-Hour Record.

PARIS, June 16.—The twenty-four hour cycling contest at the Velodrome Buffalo was won by Huret, who beat the record, covering 829 kilometers, 398 meters. Lewis was second, with 716 kilometers, and Riviere third, with 658 kilometers, 333 meters. The prize to the winner was a gold bowl.

Banker Wins a Cycling Derby.

VIENNA, June 16.—The Cyclists' Derby here to-day was won by the American rider, George Banker.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Frederick Nessel of the Columbia Wheelmen won the first time prize on Saturday afternoon in the supplemental Chicago road race, covering the course of twenty-one miles in 49:40 and establishing what will probably be declared a world's road record for the distance. He rode the last three miles on a punctured tire. Decardy won the second time prize in 50:00, and Van Est was just sixteen seconds behind him. Spike, who made a claim for that time on Decoration Day, covered the distance in 51:18. The race started at Highland Park, north of Chicago, and ended at Windsor Avenue, in the city—a straightaway course. At least 20,000 people were strung along the route to see the riders go by.

—One of the most attractive features of the cycle parade was the pretty appearance of the three little girls—Ethel M. Schwalbach, Mildred B. Schwalbach, and Midgie Rivers. They rode full-nickled wheels, and were dressed in white duck sailor costumes with blue, white stockings, blue slippers, and white hats. Each also wore a very large blue sash with the words, "Brooklyn Good Roads Association" painted on it. All along the line of parade there was continuous applause for the pretty young paraders. The eldest of the trio is but thirteen years of age.

—The attempt of "Charlie" Murphy to take the "quad" from Sims after he (Murphy) had been lapped in the ten-mile paced race at Manhattan Beach caused considerable comment in racing circles men. As it happened, Murphy's attempt was unsuccessful, and he was hissed from the track, as was "Charlie" Earl, who attempted to pace Murphy after Earl had lost nearly a lap.

—"Pop" Granger's win of the Alpha Wheelmen's ten-mile open handicap at Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday was another plume for the Riversides. The racing team of this popular club, by the way, is easily the strongest aggregation of Class B riders in the metropolitan district, if not in the entire country.

—Frank D. White, the Liberty's crack, is riding in great form. At Mineola last week he won the two-mile handicap and also the championship of Queens County. At the State meet he won a heat in the one-mile handicap from the twenty-five-yard mark, and was also a close second in the five-mile metropolitan championship.

—Edward Russell Faxon, a member of the Columbia Cycle Club of Hartford, and a son of Fire Commissioner Faxon, started at 6 o'clock Saturday morning from that city on a sixteen-hundred mile ride to New-York, Washington, Cleveland, Erie, Albany, and home by way of Springfield.

—The Liberty Wheelmen went to Rockaway yesterday. Among those on the run were Capt. Clemens Weiss, D. M. Adee, F. A. Hinds, Bert M. Shanne, Charles Green, Charles Kendrick, "Joe" Bendrim, D. A. Sammis, H. J. Rippel, M. Manhelm, Harry Gear, and H. J. Valentine.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen had a club run to Tottenville yesterday. A large number of the members were on the run, and many of the L. A. W. visitors went with them. The club run for next Sunday is to Canarsie. The start will be made from the clubhouse at 9 A. M.

—Cecil S. Hasbrouck and others who have asked the same question, are informed that the "Road Book of New-York State" can be purchased of W. S. Bull, the Secretary-Treasurer of the New-York Division, L. A. W., 78 White Building, Buffalo. The price is $2.

—The Committee of the Good Roads Association, appointed to count the applications and award the silver tea service set to the member proposing the largest number of members, will meet to-night at the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and award the prize.

—Harry Maddox has shown himself to be a hard man to beat in a long, hot race. The sprint at the conclusion of the ten-mile race on Saturday was simply terrific, and the "quad" was kept extremely busy to remain ahead of him.

—The wheelmen interested in the proposed Long Island Associated Cycling Clubs will hold a meeting in Brooklyn to-morrow night, at which a permanent organization will be effected and a constitution and by-laws adopted.

—The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, one of the younger organizations in Brooklyn, will hold a general meeting to-night at 1,084 Bedford Avenue. Members of the order are invited to attend.

—Bofinger and Barbeau of the Riversides, each won a special prize for crossing the tape first the largest number of times in the five-mile and three-mile races, respectively, at the State meet.

—"Tom" Butler, the Cambridgeport flier, finished first in the one-mile, 2:40 class race, at the meet of the Woonsocket (R. I.) Hobo Wheelmen, on Saturday. His time was 2:38.

—The regular semi-monthly business meeting of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will be held at the clubhouse, 478 Ninth Street, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

—The Century Wheelmen will hold a club run on Wednesday evening to Mackie's, on the Ocean Boulevard.

Valkyrie May Not Race on the Clyde.

GLASGOW, June 16.—Not a move was made to-day on Lord Dunraven's new yacht, Valkyrie III., which is lying at Gourock, though the weather was suitable. Her crew of forty-one men has been completed, and they are berthed on the schooner Selene, which is moored alongside the Valkyrie.

Curious rumors arise about the possibility of the yacht not racing here. Capt. Cranfield states freely that he would prefer not to race on this side. The Valkyrie has certainly not yet been entered in any of the Clyde regattas.

The new yacht's sail outfit has arrived from Cowes. The canvas weighs two tons, twelve hundredweight.

FIRST SPIN ON THE HUDSON

Cornell's Crew Row Eight Miles in Excellent Form.

SUPERIOR WORK TO THE OTHER CREWS

Their Blade Work and Swing Commended by Oarsmen — Will Practice Twice a Day Till Friday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew took its first spin on the Hudson River at 11 o'clock this morning, followed by Coach Fred V. White in the yacht Wallawalla. Usually, the Cornell men do not row on Sunday, but, as they had not had any practice since Friday morning, and Moore and Tatum had not been out with the 'Varsity eight in a week, Capt. Troy felt that they must row to-day.

About 10 o'clock this morning the shells were carried from the Hudson River Railroad station, where they arrived last night, to Main Street dock and launched. From there they were towed around Kaal Rock to the Cornell boathouse, a distance of a few hundred feet. The crew lined up as follows: Bow, Slade; No. 2, Chriswell; 3, Moore; 4, Crawford; 5, Johnston; 6, Sanborn; 7, Tatum; Captain and stroke, H. C. Troy. An eight-mile pull was taken down the river, the first half on the west side and the second half on the east side. The first four miles were covered in 24 minutes. At the start the crew pulled a forty-four stroke, but on the return slowed down to a thirty-eight stroke.

The blade and slide work and swing of the Cornell crew evoked general commendation. The rowing is much superior to that of either the Columbia or Pennsylvania crews. Cornell stock is high here to-night. Beginning to-morrow, the men will take two practice spins a day. They have been rowing but one, on account of the examinations, which were not concluded until Thursday. After their eight-mile pull this morning the men looked fresh and full of vim. There possibly may be some changes in the make-up of the crew before Friday, although this has not been settled yet.

TO RACE TO NEW-LONDON

Scawanhaka-Corinthian Yachts to Go to the Boat Race Next Week.

The Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has issued the programme for the racing cruise to New-London and return. On Monday, June 24, the annual race takes place off Oyster Bay. The squadron will rendezvous after the race in Seawanhaka Harbor, and in the evening there will be an entertainment at the clubhouse. On Tuesday the squadron will race to Morris Cove, and on Wednesday from Morris Cove to New-London. On Thursday the regatta of the Pequot Casino takes place at New-London, in which the yachts of the squadron are invited to participate, and on Friday the Harvard-Yale boat race. On Saturday the squadron will race returning from New-London.

A meeting of the Captains will be held on the flagship after the Harvard-Yale race on Friday to decide whether the return race shall be concluded on Saturday or Monday, and whether the course shall be from New-London to Morris Cove, and thence to Oyster Bay, or direct to Oyster Bay. The squadron will disband on Monday or Tuesday, July 1 or 2, as may be decided. On Tuesday, July 2, there will be an open race from Oyster Bay to Larchmont over a course to be announced, finishing at Larchmont and giving the yachts participating a day's interval before the Fourth of July Regatta at Larchmont. The race to and from New-London will be sailed in two classes, schooners and sloops. The flag officers of the club have offered the following prizes in silver to be competed for during the cruise. Race to New-London—For Schooners—First prize, offered by the Commodore, value $150; second prize, offered by the Rear Commodore, value $50. For Sloops—First prize, offered by the Vice Commodore, value $150; second prize, offered by the Rear Commodore, value, $50. Race from New-London.—For Schooners—First prize, offered by the Commodore, value $150; second prize, offered by the Vice Commodore, value $50. For Sloops—First prize, offered by the Commodore, value $100; second prize, offered by the Vice Commodore, value $50.

The course to New-London is from west to east a line between Lloyd's Neck Buoy and the flagship, keeping to the Sound channel side of all channel buoys, and passing to the southward of Long Sand Shoal, to a finish line between New-Haven Light and the flagship; distance, 31 nautical miles. Starting from west to east across a line between New-Haven Light and the flagship, keeping to the south channel side of all channel buoys, and passing to the southward of Long Sand Shoal, to a finish line between New-London Light and the flagship; distance, 39 nautical miles. All yachts must pass to the southward of Bartlett's Reef Lightship.

The start will be a one-gun start, and will take place, if practicable, promptly at 11 o'clock A. M. Signals, timing from the beginning of the whistling, will be given as follows: Preparatory, Whistle, 15 seconds long. The club burgee will be lowered and a red ball hoisted. There will be an interval of five minutes, during which there was continuous applause for the pretty young paraders. The eldest of the trio is but thirteen years of age. Signal—Start. Whistle, 15 seconds long. The red ball will be lowered and a white ball hoisted.

The time will be cumulative for the two days' race from New-London, and also for the return race if it occupies two days. The time allowance of the club will govern, with the wind factor of sixth-tenths used in the tables varied proportionately to the estimated average wind velocity on each day. Yachts shall sail in cruising trim. There shall be no restrictions as to helmsmen, crews, or sails. In the absence of the flagship at the finish each yacht shall finish at New-Haven, between the breakwaters when the lighthouse bears east, and at New-London when the lighthouse bears west, and shall take her own time and report the same with comparison of watches to the committee. Owners intending to participate in the racing cruise are requested to notify the Secretary of the Race Committee at as early a day as may be practicable.

QUIET DAY AT NEW-LONDON.

Yale and Harvard Crews Do No Practice Work on the Thames.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 16.—This has been a dull day at the quarters of the crews on the Thames, inasmuch as no training was done. Under the canopies at Capt. Brown's, and in the shade of the cozy quarters at Red Top, are exceedingly pleasant spots to put in time at recreation, however, and the crews thoroughly enjoyed the rest. They did hard work during the week, and were content to forego any physical effort to-day. The launches came down the river, but only a few of the oarsmen made the trip in them.

The probable outcome of the agreement between Cornell and Harvard, as it will affect Yale, was the topic most discussed in a general way, though the comparative merits of the crews were freely discussed. The collegians attended church at Gates Ferry, and strolled about the quiet little village when they were not engaged in reading what the papers had to say about the work of the crews.

The Yale launch took a party down to Fort Trumbull and to the torpedo boat Ericsson, and the Harvard crew made a trip into the Sound on Joseph Stillman's fleet little yacht Thyra. Miss Lucille E. Hill, the Wesleyan coach, is in the city, and to-morrow is to see the crews at practice again, after which she will go to Plainfield.

A knack of hard work is laid out, beginning Monday.

CUTTER RACES ON THE SOUND.

Between Fore and Aft and Lugger Rigged Boats of Naval Reserve.

The members of the First Battalion, Naval Reserve, of this city held two cutter races on East Chester Bay yesterday. The two races were over the course from Agar's rock, Westchester, to Balton's dock, on City Island, to Fort Schuyler, and back to starting line, a distance of six miles. In the first race there were eight entries, two cutters from the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions, and a cutter and whaleboat from the Third Division. Three of the cutters and the whaleboat were fore and aft rigged; the others were lugger rigged. There was no time allowance.

The first race started at 11:55 A. M., and the first boat over the starting line was the whaleboat, under the command of Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Jr. This was followed by the Fourth Division cutter under the command of Lieut. Stayton, Third Division cutter, Ensign E. P. Mouton; First Division cutter, Lieut. Renwick; Second Division cutter, Lieut. W. D. Dimmock; Fourth Division cutter, Ensign B. French; First Division cutter, Ensign Pierce, and the Second Division Cutter, Ensign James A. Harriman, Jr. Mr. Harriman's boat crossed the line on the wrong side of the stakeboat in starting, and was obliged to put about and go over the line again; half way down the course she carried away her mainmast, and was forced to drop out of the race.

The finish was in the following order: Lieut. Duncan, Ensign Mouton, Lieut. Dimmock, Lieut. Stayton, Ensign French, Lieut. Renwick, and Ensign Pierce. The finish was at 1:30.

The second race did not take place until the afternoon, and the crews were guests at luncheon of Mr. John G. Agar, the Paymaster of the battalion, at his country place at Westchester. The second race, which was for cutters with the lugger rig, came off at 3:45 P. M. The Second Division was obliged to enter its cutter with the fore and aft rig, as its boat with the lugger rig was disabled. The boats crossed the line as follows: Fourth Division, Lieut. Stayton; Third Division, Ensign Mouton; Second Division, Lieut. Dimmock; First Division, Ensign Pierce. Only the Third and Fourth Division boats were in at the finish, the others having dropped out. Mr. Mouton was first and Mr. Stayton second. This race was a very close one, the former winning only by two seconds.

The Third Division crews won both prizes, the first one being a boat compass and the other one a boat lantern.

The judges' boat was a New-York Yacht Club launch, the judges being Mr. Woodbury Kane, Mr. William Sands, and Mr. Newberry Thorne. The races were sailed under the rules of the New-York Yacht Club.

HARLEM'S BUSY OARSMEN.

Crews Out Practicing for the Coming Big Regattas.

The Harlem River oarsmen took advantage of the perfect weather yesterday, and there were racing boats of every description on the river from early morning until darkness. A meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association was held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the large parlor of the Dauntless Club for the purpose of making the final arrangements for the great march parade in honor of the opening of the new ship canal.

Each club will be represented in the parade by an eight-oared barge. The clubhouses situated along the banks of the river will all be decorated and the girl friends of the members have all been invited to view the parade from their respective boathouses.

There will be sixteen barges in line, fifteen of which will be eight-oared and one ten-oared. They will assemble at the Hudson River end of Spuyten Duyvel Creek at 11 to 11:30 A. M. They will fall in line behind the flagship, with the odd numbers taking the Westchester shore. They will move down the river two abreast, until they reach Macomb's Dam Bridge, where they will swing off into four abreast, and move that way to the Madison Avenue bridge, where they will again resume the two abreast order until they reach Bronx Kills, where the fleet will disband. The coxswains have been instructed to keep from one to two open boat lengths ahead.

The Captains of the various clubs drew for their positions in the parade at the meeting, and they will be placed in the following order, the odd numbers taking the Westchester shore: No. 1, Wyanoke; No. 2, Lone Star; No. 3, Atalanta; No. 4, Harlem; No. 5, Nonpariel; No. 6, Metropolitan; No. 7, Dauntless; No. 8, Empire; No. 9, Palisade; No. 10, Nassau; No. 11, Atlantic; No. 12, Hudson; No. 13, Crescent; No. 14, Waverly; No. 15, First Bohemian; No. 16, Union. The Atlantics will have the ten-oared barge.

Outside of the exercise taken by Mulhearn in a single, and Curley and Cleary in a double, matters were rather quiet at the quarters of the Empire Club, as an eight-oared barge of the members went to Whitestone early in the day.

The Lone Stars, however, were wideawake, for, independent of the eight-oared barge that went to Bergen and the four-oared barge to Fort Lee, they were represented in the water by a four-oared gig, six double gigs, six single gigs, and four single shells. Prominent among the oarsmen were B. Minsenheimer and De Witt Gallien, the junior double gig crew which is in training for the Long Island regatta, and Gus Hafer, the junior single sculler, who is also in training for the same regatta.

The Lone Stars will make up a junior eight-oared shell crew for the Boston Labor Day regatta. Fifteen men have already been selected to pick the crew from. The club had intended putting a senior double in the national regatta, but it was obliged to abandon the idea, as one of the crew is on the road and unable to practice.

Besides the junior four-oared gig crew in training for the Long Island regatta, and the junior single and pair-oared shell crew in training for the People's regatta, the Atalanta Club sent an eight-oared barge to Bensons, and had out six single gigs, five single shells, and its four-oared shell three times.

The Dauntless Club had out an eight-oared barge, a four-oared gig, three double gigs, and a single gig. It is said that Ellis Ward is quietly training Tucker and McNell for the double-scull event in the Long Island regatta.

"Tom" Heffernan of the Union Boat Club is getting up an eight-oared barge crew to row up to Poughkeepsie to see the triangular race. They will leave the clubhouse Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock, and row to Yonkers, where they will be the guests of the Nyack Boat Club that night, and will attend their hop. It will be a five-day trip, and the boys anticipate having a royally good time.

Capt. P. M. Cassidy had decided to start a junior eight-oared crew into training Tuesday evening for the Middle States regatta. He will also enter an intermediate four-oared gig crew and a junior double in the same regatta. "Al" Wolf may possibly row in the junior scull race July 4 at Philadelphia. The club had out an eight-oared shell in the morning, and an eight and a four oared barge in the afternoon.

The Nonpareils were out in force, and, in addition to an eight-oared barge load going to College Point, they had every boat in the house in the river.

The Wyanoke house was pretty well cleaned out of members, as some twenty-five of them went over to Long Island in the eight-oared barge to spend the day with the Seawanhaka Boat Club, while a six-oared barge load of them went up to Yonkers to an affair given by the Parkside Social Club, and of the remaining members a four-oared gig crew was made up and went to College Point.

The eight-oared barge of the Nassau Club was taken on a twenty-two-mile spin over to the Palisades. The four-oared barge was taken up to the other house, while the club was also represented in the water by a double and four single gigs.

Two four-oared shell crews from the Metropolitan Club were out both in the morning and afternoon. Its intermediate four is training for the national regatta. George Russell is in training for the junior single sculling regatta, and in either the Middle States or the Long Island regatta. Ormsby and Vinzen, their junior double shell crew, who are in training for the Long Island regatta, were out twice during the day. Drodge, Morrison, and Briggs were all out in singles, while two four-oared barge parties went up the river.

The new house of the Crescent Club, which was built on its old score, was towed down the river Saturday afternoon to "Scullers' Row," and placed in position and anchored on the site once occupied by the Friendship Club. The work is being rushed at present, and the house will be completed and ready for occupancy by June 29. The eight-oared barge, which is the only boat the club possesses at present, went up to Bronson's, with a party of about twenty-five.

Capt. Jim Pilkington, the stroke of Nagle of the Harlems took a spin up the river in the morning in a double shell, and in the afternoon Nagle went over the course in a single shell. On Tuesday Mugs and Maher will commence training in their respective double and Nagle and Hawkins for the senior double, as they are to be the club's entries in the National regatta.

The intermediate and senior eight-oared crews of the First Bohemian Club are training hard for the National regatta. As this club is far from being a wealthy organization, it has out a subscription to raise the necessary money to send the two crews to Saratoga, and the Captain says the club will gladly accept subscriptions from all its friends who feel desirous to lend a helping hand.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Commodore Ketcham of the New-Jersey Yacht Club, is about to introduce an innovation in yachting in the way of discipline, sailing regulations, and marine etiquette. It is well known that each yacht club has certain rules laid down for the guidance of its flag officers and Captains, which are seldom, if ever, carried out. He has pondered over the matter carefully, and is determined to wipe out all the existing evils. The order which he has just issued will show the beginning of these changes. Hereafter all commands will be issued by signal from the flagship, instead of by word of mouth or prearranged programme. In fleet and division manoeuvres and short cruising racing will be prohibited, and each yacht will be expected to regulate its speed so as to keep its proper place in line, the slowest boat usually being the pacemaker. The club intends to hold a number of short cruises during the season, on which the above discipline will be maintained.

—Franklin Prentiss has sold his black sloop Golden Hope to Royall Houghton, of 203 West Thirty-eighth Street, for $1,000. The Golden Hope will be taken to Tottenville, S. I., and painted white.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 16.—Passed East—Steam yachts Veto, George Law; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Hustle, Richmond Pease; Emeline, Stephen J. Roche; Wanda, James Stillman; Fra Diavolo, C. A. Hermann, and Marion, W. H. Swift.

Sloop yachts Sasqua, Henry Andrews, and Gipsy.

Passed West—Steam yachts Reverie, F. G. Bourne; Sapphire, A. L. Barber; Orna, W. L. Stow; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Linta, Walter Luttgen; Nomad, Thomas J. Byrnes, and Nettie.

Schooner yachts Loyal, B. F. Sutton; Agnes, J. Norton Winslow; Brunhilde, D. H. King, Jr.; Emerald, J. R. Maxwell; Sachem, F. T. Adams, and J. G. Moore, and Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Sloop yachts Adelaide, R. W. Inman, and Vision, Mark Hartley.

Cutter yachts Minerva, Henry W. Bushnell, and Queen Mab, Percy Chubb.

Sloop yacht Vigilant, George J. Gould, from New-York, came to anchor for the night.

Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and rater Norota, F. M. Hoyt, arrived from Larchmont.

Schooner yacht Columbia, J. T. Perkins, from New-York, came to anchor off Sands Point, L. I.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 16.—At Anchor in Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Empress, New-York Yacht Club, F. A. Schermerhorn.

At Anchor in Deerings Harbor—Sloop yacht Truant, Shitr Island Yacht Club, J. N. Kelly; Yacht Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; sloop yacht Pigeon, William Westlake; sloop yacht Nimpoy, J. Lidgerwood; cutter Pixie, F. and H. Anthony.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 16.—Arrived—Steamers—Dream, H. P. Hazen; Unquowa, New-York Yacht Club, John H. Hall, (after cruising). Schooner—Phantom of New-Haven. Sloops—Wasp, New-York Yacht Club, Lippitt Bros., Providence; Ventura, Joseph H. Porter; Swirl of New-York.

Sailed—Steamer Sylvia, New-York Yacht Club, Commodore Brown. Schooner Sea Fox, Eastern Yacht Club, Alanson Tucker.

In Port—Steamer Thyra; schooners Water Witch, Her Royal Highness; sloop Marguerite.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—The following yachts have arrived: Steam yachts—Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Wild Duck, J. M. Forbes, and Gladys, from Florida. Sloop yacht—Myrtle, Hugh K. Norman.

Other yachts at anchor are: Steamers—Ballyrena, John Nicholas Brown; Sultana, John Drexel; schooners Varuna, Sturgis, and Rives, and sloops Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Ziguena, Max Agassiz.

GOSSIP OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS

Many Tournaments Arranged for This Week—Dr. Pim's Visit.

An attractive schedule of tennis tournaments has been arranged for this week. The West Side Tennis Club begins its second annual open tournament this afternoon. The contest will, in all probability, last until Saturday, as the entry list is quite large, most of the strong New-York and Brooklyn players having entered. The New-Jersey State championships will begin on the Hohokus Valley Tennis Club's grounds, at Ridgewood, N. J., and the final match in doubles for the Middle States championship will be decided on the courts at Mountain Station. Howland and Larned will oppose Hobart and Fischer, and the match will doubtless prove far more interesting than any in the other two tournaments, as a final is always contested by good players, while the opening rounds of even the best tournaments are usually tame affairs, the expert players seldom coming together before the second round.

The Crescent Athletic Club will begin their invitation tournament Wednesday. Howland, Stevens, Fischer, Millett, and V. G. Hall have accepted invitations to play for the handsome prizes offered by the Brooklyn Club.

The selection of Fischer as fifth man in the Crescent's tourney will, of course, necessitate his withdrawal from the West Side tournament. But this will rather add to the interest in that contest, for the tail' West Sider would surely have won first prize hands down. As it is now, the players just short of first-class, who are so numerous hereabout, will fight hard for first place, and in so evenly matched a lot of players as "Joe" McMahon, Dr. Frazer, O. M. Bostwick, Calhoun Cragin, J. P. Paret, and half a dozen others of about the same strength, it will be hard to pick a winner. Paret has a good chance, but Frazer, Thurber, McMahon, and Cragin are any of them likely to down him, and Bostwick is looking for his blood on account of the Lenox man's victory over him at Orange.

In the Crescent tourney the field is quite good, considering that half the amateur players of note are tied up by college examinations, and Larned and Hobart are taking a week's rest preparatory to the big struggle at West Newton on June 24. Howland has done wonderfully well this year, and is dangerous to any one just now, as was proved by his fight against so great a player as Larned on the latter's favorite courts.

Stevens will be inspired by recollections of the match against the New-England champion at Orange, where a linesman's carelessness gave Howland a point right at the critical moment. Fischer and Millett now have a fine chance to show their mettle. Millett beat Howland last year at Essex, and the erratic Fischer is about due for some winning tennis. The appearance of V. G. Hall is one of the features of the contest. Hall was supposed to have given up tennis play, but his practice games this Spring have been so good that he is confident of making a showing. Hall will also play at Morris Park, should there be no hitch in the arrangements for that tournament.

The Ridgewood tourney, though a championship event, will be a comparatively unimportant affair, and not a single player of better than second-class will enter. The handicap contest is reserved for residents of New-Jersey, and the only crack players eligible, Larned and Stevens, have not entered. The cup is held by F. N. Jessup of the South Orange Field Club, a player of some local reputation, but nowhere near first-class as yet as his defeat at Orange by Calhoun Cragin shows.

John Howland is likely to become known as the destroyer of backstops. The Yale man belongs to the hard-hitting school, and when he starts back after a lob a little thing like a wire netting is brushed aside like a feather. At New-Haven, Howland tried a novel trick to stop himself regain the position lost by his opponent's lobbing. Running backward at top speed, he would return the ball and go crashing into the tightly-drawn wire nets used as backstops on most courts. The spring of the wire would not only stop him, but would throw him forward again and give him an excellent start for a run back toward the net. At Orange, however, the heavy Yale player knocked down a whole section of wire while playing against the Taylor brothers, and on Saturday, the New-England champion rushed into the net near the road like a cyclone, knocking an unlucky small boy, who was peeking through the wires, about halfway across the street. "Say, hurry, little boy, but you oughtn't to stand there," shouted the Yale man, as he dashed around after the ball, the youngster meanwhile howling in seven keys at the top of his lungs. Howland, after playing the stroke, would then proceed to coddling the youngster into a reasonably quiet state.

News comes from the other side of the ocean that Dr. Joshua Pim, who has smitten his oppon

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, *11:30 A. M.; 12:10, *1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, *3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)

Bicycles will be carried on trains marked * only, and from Manhattan Beach on trains leaving at 12:10, 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, 8:10 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M.; 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:50, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:19, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route,
VIA BAY RIDGE.

Leave foot Whitehall St., hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 7:50, 9:10, 10:40, 12:50 A. M.; 1:40, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 P. M. (12:00 P. M. Wednesday night only.)

Sundays, 7:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., and hourly from 12:50 P. M. to 6:50 P. M., 8:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Diners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Pier 18, N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8.46, 9.15, 9.48, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. No. 5th St., B'klyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.05 P. M. East 34th St., 9.30, 10.00, 11.30 A. M.; 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 5.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings. Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Company.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change: FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.
" 22d St., Hoboken, Delaware & Lackawanna R. R. Pier.....8 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter; Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 and every 40 minutes; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:20, extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

OLD IRON PIER ROUTE.
NEW ALL-WATER LINE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
Landing at Old Iron Pier Exclusively.

Boats leave 23d St., North River, at 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 5, 6, 8 P. M. Public landing at Battery (foot of Whitehall St.) half hour later.
EXCURSION.....40 CENTS
Children under 7, baby carriages, and bicycles free.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

A LADY CLOSING HER HOUSE WISHES A situation for Scotch girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; personal city references. Call, Monday, 38 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; would assist with other work; private family going to the country for the Summer. Call, Monday, after 10, at present employer's, 813 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving town wishes situation for a neat young girl as chambermaid; can assist with waiting on table; good recommendations. Call, Tuesday, from 11 to 1, at present employer's, 110 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, Apartment 24, Dakota, 1 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, or WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl in a small family; good reference. M. A., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls together in the country as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; highest references. Mrs. Fischer, 223 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly experienced help; wait on table or assist by waiting on lady; city reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell, west. K. R.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; city or country. Call at present employer's, 14 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American woman; as chambermaid and waitress; in small family; Protestant. M. J. W., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country. 482 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—Good sewer; willing to assist; would go to the country; best reference. 343 Madison Av., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes a place for faithful girl as chambermaid or waitress. 126 West 60th St. Mrs. Squier.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By German girl in American family of adults. Country, 240 East 79th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—Speaking German, French, and English; city references. P. C. L., Box 115 Times.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls together as cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; country preferred; best of city references. Call, Monday, at 169 East 35d St.

COOK.—By competent American cook in a private family; four years' city reference; country preferred; best reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 256 East 54th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; willing to do plain washing in a small family; an excellent bread maker; country preferred. R. E., 668 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, 301 West 30th St.; Good's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; soups, meats; thorough baker; desserts; do coarse washing; first-class city reference; city or country. 212 East 51st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; city or country; good cook and laundress, and chambermaid and waitress; good references. 308 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first class German cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can take full charge of kitchen; private family preferred; country. Cook, 844 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; is an excellent baker and understands cooking in all its branches; very best reference. N. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference; city or country. 208 East 63d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—First-class; German; no washing; best references; no objection to country; private or institute. 65 East 81st St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as competent cook in private family; first-class city references. 305 West 76th St.

COOK.—By a French widow as cook in a small family. 444 West 35th St., one flight, front, Room 7. M. Bouillard.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her cook; she is competent and reliable. Call, on Monday, at 500 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a woman as plain cook; good bread, biscuit maker; will assist with washing; city reference. 306 West 15th St., basement.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; good reference; city or country. 247 5th Av.; ring three times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—From Paris; experienced; age, 36; as excellent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; very competent and reliable, and a careful manager; highly recommended; four years' personal reference from last place. M. A., 158 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young first-class cook; in the country; very experienced; thoroughly understands her business; best personal references from last employers. M., 209 East 44th St., care Mrs. E. Maglone.

COOK.—A lady closing house for the Summer wishes to find a situation for an excellent colored cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, this week, at 226 Madison Av., presen. employer's.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands business, all branches; highly respectable; Englishwoman; best references. Call, Monday, after 11 o'clock, S. B., 339 West 35th St.

COOK.—In private family; soups, entrées, desserts, cake, ice creams; take entire charge; where kitchenmaid is kept; references; country or city. M. H., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman; thorough in all branches of good family cooking and baking; city or country; best city reference. W., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady desires situation for her Swedish cook, whom she will recommend. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at employer's, 17 West 17th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; understands fine cooking, baking, all kinds of desserts; city or country; best reference. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; German; highly recommended; in private family; understands all branches cooking and baking; city or country. 216 West 36th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; does not object to the country; best references. 132 East 111th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A young colored woman wishes to do day's or morning work, or take care of apartments; good reference. Penchion, care of King, 154 West 52d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; to go out by the day; good reference. 325 East 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Capable and thorough; any person desiring any dresses, waists, capes, &c., made or remodeled by an able fitter and choice designer is assured best dressmaking at moderate prices per week or day; town or country; high-class references. 50 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced in ladies' and children's work; a few more engagements by the day in first-class families during the month of July; city or country. M. J., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By fashionable dressmaker in all the latest styles; evening and ball gowns a specialty; children's clothes work done at short notice and reasonable prices, or by day. 474 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER can make a few appointments at present; finest and most stylish work; home or by the day; expert shopper; will take orders or meet ladies who want to get the latest fashions; references. R., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet; for Summer in private family in country; good seamstress; references as to ability and character. M., 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Taylor system; misses' and children's costumes a specialty; engagements by day; city or country; highest city references. Madame, 405 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; Parisian styles; also original designs in fancy waists and wraps; terms, $3 per day, or at home. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker from Felix and Doucet; engagement for Summer in family in the country; references as to character and ability. M., 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By young first-class seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses; willing to assist with waiting or do chamberwork; best references given by present employer. Can be seen Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 42 West 77th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or by month for Summer in country; understands family sewing; dressmaking; children's clothes. A. M. N., 251 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; in private family; in country for Summer; assist with chamberwork or children; best city reference. Chase, 201 West 55th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork. Present employer's, 41 West 47th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady desires to place her waitress, who has lived with her six years, and whom she can highly recommend. Call at 54 West 49th St., on Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as a first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver and can fill a butler's place; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 157 West 22d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork; in a private family; country preferred; best of city reference. M. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in small private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 236 East 47th St. Harrington.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly experienced; city or country; best city reference. G. W., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in a small private family; would assist with chamberwork; best city references. K. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads and carve; excellent reference. 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—With reference. 119 West 93d St., present employer's; no cards.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; best city references. Two days, 234 West 31st St., care Miss Gleason.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young German girl as waitress and to do up-stairs work; good references. Sophie Braun, 404 8th Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By Englishwoman; experienced; small first-class family. Waitress, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent, willing; go short distance in country; reference from last employer. 229 East 45th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; good city references, city or country. 753 6th Av., first floor; no cards.

Washing.

WASHING.—First-class Swedish laundress wishes gentleman's or family washing. A. Anderson, 223 West 47th St.

WASHING.—By a first-class Danish laundress to do ladies' and gents' washing and mending. A. Davis, 419 3d Av., third floor, back.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to go out by day or take in washing. 347 East 34th St., ground floor.

Miscellaneous.

LADY GOING TO THE COUNTRY WISHES TO find situation for her waitress, chambermaid, and to do sewing; best references. Monday and Tuesday, 59 West 48th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at home or out. 121 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse and assistant chambermaid; good sewer; city reference. Mme. Quelet, 409 West 45th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses; willing to assist with waiting or do chamberwork; best references given by present employer. Can be seen Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 42 West 77th St.

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The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO PLACE her butler, (colored,) who has been with her over ten years; most accomplished servant. 68 Irving Place, between 10 and 12, on Monday and Tuesday.

BUTLER or VALET.—By intelligent young Englishman; understands care of silver, china, glasses, wines, &c.; excellent waiter; takes full charge of parties; can shave, pack; take good care of gentleman's wardrobe; used to travel; excellent personal references; city or country. F. C. B., 351 4th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook, understanding all kinds of cooking; the butler understands his duty, especially in care of silver; last place for years; personal reference; country preferred. M. R., 158 West 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class Swedish couple; both competent in all their duties; wife is first-class cook or housekeeper; both are willing and obliging; have five years' first-class city references from last place. A. A., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or STEWARD ON YACHT; can be highly recommended to fill either of these positions; four years' reference from last employer; good yachting references. H. E., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By competent French butler, just disengaged; family gone to Europe; highly recommended as to ability and good character. J. A., 218 East 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; understands his duties very well; willing to go anywhere; best city references. Marcelin, 20 East 72d St., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French Swiss; a thoroughly trained servant; reliable; two years' highest city references. H. A., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent French Protestant; first-class; full good valet; has three years' best city reference from last employer. D., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent middle-aged man; trustworthy and reliable; highly recommended; disengaged; family going abroad. E. M., 25 East 60th St., present employer's.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 30; understands his duties; city or country; first-class reference. J. M., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—In private family; by a young man of much experience; country much preferred; good references; moderate wages. Butler, Box 190 Times.

BUTLER.—By young man; first-class references; willing to go to the country. F. H., 406 East 82d St.

BUTLER.—Or would go as second man; young Englishman; 26; appearance and reference for city first-class. Butler, 129 3d Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—English; single handed; 32; strictly temperate; competent waiter, valet, and silver. Anxious, 301 West 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; 21; good experience; best references; disengaged June 5. G. F. W., 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In a private family; city or country; three years' first-class reference. J. C., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; best city references; lady can be seen from last place. P. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; can give best of city references; also two years' references from present employer. Steady, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—Swedish; twelve years' good city reference; last employer can be seen. A. B., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Swede; twelve years' city references from first-class family; last employer can be seen. A. O. L., 1,070 Park Av.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man (26) as butler or valet or both; over six years' best references. J. Fidoir, care of Chappuis, 331 7th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; city or country; personal city references. C. R., 120 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—Colored; privileged to advertise from present employer's. L. H. D., 226 Madison Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 34; understands thoroughly the care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; good appearance; sober and reliable; first-class reference. W. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Several years' unsurpassed recommendations from prominent families; understands his business thoroughly; temperate, trustworthy. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Several years' unexceptionable recommendations from prominent family; temperate; understands business thoroughly. Trustworthy, 146 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly conversant with duties; highest recommendations; former employers accessible. Respectful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for thoroughly competent coachman, who has lived with him for eight years; very best personal references. Call, Monday, at 48 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; several years' unexceptionable testimonials from distinguished families; understands his business thoroughly; trustworthy. Stylish, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Seven years' unimpeachable recommendations; thoroughly understands his business; temperate, willing, respectful; moderate expectations. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; 28; unexceptionable recommendations; understands business thoroughly; temperate, careful, stylish; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a steady, strictly sober family city driver; understands the care of a first-class establishment; thirteen years' reference; no objection to the country. L., 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his duties thoroughly; sober, honest, willing, trustworthy; excellent personal references; last employer disposing of horses. Mrs. Murray, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can take care of lawn; wife as good cook and laundress or do general housework; small private family; A1 references. C. C., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; age, 35; city or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class recommendations. J. A., 39 West 55th St.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

No Punishment.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Say, said the deputy, "I put No. 711 on the treadmill eight hours ago as a punishment, and he's goin' on jist as chipper and happy as can be."

"Why, of course," said the Prison Warden, in tones of disgust. "Didn't you know that the feller was sent here for bicycle stealing? That sort of thing is right in his line."

Comprehensive.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Well, Miss Yassare, I suppose you are busy on your graduating essay?"

"Yes."

"What is your subject?"

"The Comparative Merits of Bonaparte, Trilby, and Bicycling."

What's o'Clock?

From The Spokane (Washington) Chronicle.

A gentle man from Skamokawa has risen to inquire: "When it is noon at the summit of Mount Ranier, what time is it at the north pole?"

The Blase Man.

From The Washington Star.

"This life is a life of sorrow,"
He murmured, with weary eyes;
"I discover that each to-morrow
Is yesterday in disguise."

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman leaving New-York for the Summer months wishes situation for his coachman; strictly first-class man in every way; single; willing and obliging; sober and faithful in all his duties; first-class recommendation from former employer, and personal recommendation from me at the stable, 15 and 17 East 28th St., or at the office 54 Wall St. F. S. Smith.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; willing and obliging; ten years' city references; experienced in mouthing and training of young horses; would take charge of a gentleman's country establishment year round. A. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Useful on gentleman's place; long experience in care and treatment of horses; careful driver; careful of carriages; keeps barn, stable neat and clean; milk or oblige at anything; go any distance; three years with last family, who have just sold out; well recommended. Joseph, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, competent man; married; no children; understands proper care of horses, carriages, lawn, walks, and keeps place in proper order; wife competent waitress or chambermaid; highest city reference. Advertiser, 125 Sands St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires place for his coachman; highly recommended as an experienced man with horses; stylish driver; twelve years' city and Brooklyn references; strictly sober and reliable; willing and obliging; single; aged 35. Experienced, 230 West 51st St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wants situation for his coachman; single; reliable and strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; city or country; understands gardening, milking; generally useful; can highly recommend him. Sherman, 69 Barclay St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede, 25 years old, in a private family; city or country; three years' references from former employer; willing and obliging; sober and competent. Wilhelm Petterson, 15 and 17 East 28th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; eleven years' first-class city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging, as last employer can certify. J. C., 152 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; last and previous employers can be seen; twelve years' first-class city references. J. B., 123 West 54th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By man and wife; in the country; man as coachman, gardener, or useful man; wife as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. J. C., 1,075 Park Av., top floor, front.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent Protestant, 35; single; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 150 pounds; first-class references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Coachman, 250 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his coachman; highly recommended as first-class in every respect; lived with me seven years. B. N., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent, strictly temperate, useful man; obliging and polite; nine years' reference from one family; city or country. Thomas, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, who has been in his service several years; first-class in every respect. Patrick, 305 West 59th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman of long experience; wages no object; good worker; not afraid to make himself useful. J. M., 295 West 40th St., Rogers's stables.

COACHMAN.—Five years' city reference from last employer; city or country; strictly temperate. T. L., 128 West 18th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—English; single; best references; willing and obliging. E. R., Box 112, Times.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; last employer can be seen. T. C., care of Stillings, 1,560 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—four years' first-class city reference from last employer; city or country. Last employer's, 156 West 65th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—By single young man; city or country; first-class references; last employer can be seen. 1,564 Broadway, care of Parkin.

GROOM.—Gentleman going to Europe wishes to get position for groom, whom he can highly recommend. Call, Room 1, 55 Liberty St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes to find a place for her second man, whom she can highly recommend; see the present employer. 15 East 22d St.

SECOND MAN.—In a private family or on yacht; understands his duties and is willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; wages, $30. Frank, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as first-class second man; A1 city references. A. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; age, 21; can make himself useful and wait on table; perfectly sober and honest. J. M., Box 200 Times.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By a young man; age, 23. W. S., 103 West 52d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure position for reliable colored man as generally useful; office or dwelling, or as hall boy or porter; city or country. W. H., 43 West 34th St.

USEFUL MAN.—English; married; age, 26; understands gardening and everything on gentleman's place; good references. Burgess, 319 East 56th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By respectable colored man as waiter; private family or hotel; city or country; good references. S. B., 157 West 53d St.

WAITER.—By an experienced man in a private family, club, yacht, or seagoing ship; salads, &c.; references. Carl Robert, Box 146 Times.

Miscellaneous.

A.—A young gentleman (28) of education and culture, well read, and traveled, linguist, (four languages,) experienced bookkeeper, and general office man, desires situation, office or hotel, or as companion, secretary, courier, &c; city, country, or travel; excellent references in all respects; moderate compensation. Culture, 1,242 Broadway.

ATTENDANT, VALET, SECRETARY, READER to Invalid Gentleman.—By young Englishman of good address and education; excellent references. A., 21 East 21st St.

A COLLEGE EDUCATED, TRUSTWORTHY young man wishes position of trust; small salary, with advancement; excellent testimonials. Ambitious, Box 36, 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

AMERICAN-FRENCH BOY (14) WOULD TRAVel with lady or gentleman, or do indoor work; good accent. Address, for ten days, La Turenne, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

ATTENDANT.—By a respectable man as attendant to invalid gentleman; experienced; first-class city references from employers and physicians. E. G., 521 East 81st St.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY.—By a young man, 23; excellent reference as to character and ability. J. J. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CARPENTER.—Permanent situation; caretaker, or at his trade; reliable. 122 East 88th St. Hammer.

CLERK.—21; two years' office assistant; good writer, figurer, industrious; references; bond furnished. Willing, 1,620 Broadway.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a man and wife to take care of house for the Summer; best city reference. Address J. Byrnes, 26 Waverley Place.

HALLBOY.—By a colored boy (15) as hallboy or assistant in country boarding house, or to make himself useful. Eddy, 216 West 100th St.

SALESMAN, BUYER, &c.—To the housefurnishing goods trade; an able, trustworthy, experienced man, thoroughly up in all details, is open for engagement; has been 16 years with one firm as cashier, salesman, and buyer; A1 references. H. D., Box 218 Times Office.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable man and wife to take care of a private house; eight years' reference. 102 West 39th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By reliable party to take care of house during Summer months; good references. B., Box 185, Times.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple; no children; best of references. A. Bishop, 668 6th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A chambermaid who thoroughly understands her work; must have good references. Apply, Monday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at 28 East 26th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Every man and woman in the United States interested in the opium and whisky habits to have my book on these diseases free by mail. Address B. M. Wooley, Box 0387, Atlanta, Ga.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

24 EAST 75th ST.—Delightful rooms; en suite or separate; one block from Park; excellent cuisine; Summer prices.

34th ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent table; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—New management; newly renovated and furnished, rooms with board; references.

Furnished Rooms.

24th ST., 25 EAST.—Madison Square; handsome suite rooms, together or separately; private bath; also hall room.

30th ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; floor with private bath; Summer prices; board if desired.

33d ST., 144 EAST.—First floor front room; housekeeping; gas, bath; $4; other rooms cheap.

49 WEST 3D ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; second floor; Summer prices.

245 WEST 11th ST.—Private family will let large room; all improvements; reference; gentlemen only.

A.—FINE ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; cool and delightful bath adjacent; private house. 74 West 32d St.

Unfurnished Rooms

47th ST., 126 WEST.—Parlor floor, unfurnished; together or separately; physician or dentist; rent moderate; references exchanged.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
THOS. COOK & SON; 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.,
NEAR BRIDGEPORT.

Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.
A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
90 minutes from New-York City.
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop.
Guests can now be accommodated.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

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PROFILE HOUSE,
White Mountains, N. H.
Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1.
Until June 29, address
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WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HOR

MAY END THEIR QUARREL

New-York and Brooklyn Congregationalists Talk of Reunion.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH READY TO VOTE

Dr. Lyman Abbott Tells the Result of the Negotiations for Peace —Proposition by Manhattan Conference.

Negotiations have been pending for several months with the object of healing the breach that has existed so long between the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches and the Manhattan Conference. This latter body grew out of the Beecher troubles, when a number of churches withdrew from the parent organization and formed the Manhattan Conference.

Since the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott assumed the pastorate of Plymouth Church he has labored diligently to secure a union of all the Congregational churches of the two cities. At a meeting of the members of the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches a minute and accompanying resolutions were passed which, in effect, stated that the churches of the New-York and Brooklyn Association were both ready and willing to unite with the churches of the Manhattan Conference to form one Conference, whenever the Manhattan Conference should agree to such union.

When the annual meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Association was held at Plymouth Church—April 9—formal notice of this action was made by the Rev. Horace Porter, the Scribe of the Association, who reported that a copy of the minute had been duly forwarded to the Manhattan Conference.

These efforts in the direction of peace were hailed with manifest enthusiasm by the representative body of clergymen from New-York, Brooklyn, and various points on Long Island who were present at the meeting, and since that time the intelligence that the Manhattan Conference had forwarded a reply was awaited with much anxiety.

An answer has at last been given, and is in the nature of a proposition to Plymouth Church. Beyond this fact the contents of the communication have not yet been made public, but it is asserted that there is every possibility of a settlement of all past difficulties and the merging of all the Congregational churches in this section into one Conference.

With this end in view, a special meeting of the members of Plymouth Church has been called for Friday evening, June 28, at which time the matter will be fully discussed.

Dr. Lyman Abbott prefaced his sermon yesterday morning with an announcement on this matter, in which he said:

"You have probably seen through the press that negotiations have been pending between the Manhattan Conference and the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches with a view to unity. The whole matter will be laid before Plymouth Church on a week from Friday next, at the close of the Friday night prayer meeting. It is necessary for Plymouth Church to take action on a proposition that has been made by the Manhattan Conference."

Having made this brief announcement, Dr. Abbott preached an eloquent sermon on the lesson conveyed by St. Paul's exhortation "to be of good cheer," and selected as his text Acts, xxvii., 22: "And I exhort you to be of good cheer."

"It is not very difficult probably for most of us this morning to be of good cheer," said Dr. Abbott. "The day is bright, the air is full of sunshine, it is a cool Summer day without the Summer heats that sometimes come at this season; most of our friends are by us, our homes are intact, our city unvisited with pestilence, the worst of the hard times are apparently behind us, there is hope of better times coming along, and it is not very hard for us to be cheerful to-day. But these words of St. Paul's were uttered under very different circumstances.

"Paul had started out with the determination of carrying the Gospel to pagan lands. He was almost alone in that determination. The Church at Jerusalem did not believe in foreign missions, and people who do not believe in foreign missions to-day have very good apostolic authority to sustain them in their belief. Paul went through Greece and preached; he gathered converts and he founded churches. But they were pretty poor material, and he had to be writing back to counsel them constantly concerning their perplexities. We learn from his writings that the greatest trial of his life was the care of the Church.

"He finally set his face to go up to Jerusalem, as he wrote James, who tried to dissuade him. He had a great many enemies in Jerusalem, both among the Pharisees and the Christian Church. One warning in particular came from the Lord in the shape of a message not to go, but Paul insisted on going to Jerusalem, and he went. When he got to Jerusalem, James, the Lord's brother, advised him to diplomatize. He further advised him to take with him to the temple four trusted men and fulfill a certain ancient vow. James thought it would be a good thing and diplomatic. But it was not wise. A radical in the mask of conservatism always arouses more prejudice than an unmasked radical, and Paul found this out. A mob surrounded him, and his life was imperiled.

"The Roman guard came, made him a prisoner, and took him away. He was thrown into jail and kept there for two years, and he, all this time, must have been worrying about these churches that he had founded. At last the two years were over, and he was brought from jail. And when he was brought for trial before the court, he, being a Roman, said: 'I appeal to Caesar,' and when he appealed to Caesar, he was taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court, who ordered him to be sent to Rome. But the Court wanted to hear what he had to say, and he pleaded. Then the Court told him: 'If you had not appealed to Caesar we would have let you go.' So he was sent to Rome in a vessel. A great northeaster swept down upon them and swept them out to sea. Ships were very different then from what they are now, and this little ship, a mere launch, trembled and shook, and all her timbers creaked. So they passed great Clauda around her to keep her together, and at last she drifted under the lee of an island. She still drifted; thirteen days and thirteen nights the rain fell, the wind blew, and the fog gathered; they knew not where they were, and they were panic-stricken; they were utterly in despair. They came within the sound of breakers, and then they threw out four anchors.

"It was in these circumstances that Paul went to the soldiers and sailors, the Captain and the prisoners, and said, 'I exhort you to be cheerful.' It was rather hard to be cheerful in those circumstances. It was then that the ship was on her beam ends, the waves breaking over her. It was then that Paul walked around the slippery deck and carried them something to eat, and said, 'My God, whom I serve, has sent me His angel, and I know we are safe.'

"'I exhort you to be of good cheer.' This is the message of Christianity to storm-swept soldiers of this world. It does not come to men in the sunshine of life, but when the long voyage of life has been one of continual storm, and when you look back and see nothing but darkness and wreckage, your venture in life has been thrown overboard, and you hear nothing but the surf beating on the rock and death near at hand, Christianity comes forward and says, 'I exhort you to be cheerful.'

"There are four anchors the Christian may throw out—Duty, Hope, Christ, and God.

"First, duty. When there is no longer any inspiration in life, when you no longer can see that you can do anything and life seems a failure, and you cannot accomplish anything in the future, then comes Duty, and, standing beside you, says, 'Do not leave the ship.' Pleasure is a fair maiden, but her cheeks soon grow pale and sunken, her hair thin, her brow furrowed, and all her fair aspect departs in a very little while. Duty, all her sternness turns to serenity, and all her severity to peace. Blessed is the man who has taken Duty for his bride; she never grows old. Let a man live for happiness alone, for himself, for wife, for children, for others, shipwreck will come sooner or later. Let him live for duty, for honor—oh! much-maligned word, how many evil deeds have been ascribed to thy name—let him live for duty to his fellow-man, he will gain eternal peace and happiness.

"It was duty that enabled the sailors on the Royal George to stand at arms with the precision of being on parade as the ship went down. It was duty that caused the Six Hundred to ride to certain death at Balaklava.

"Duty is the face of God, speaking in conscience. If, therefore, to you, by and by, it seems that life is not worth living, if it seems to you that you have nothing left to live for, duty stands beside you and tells you you were not put into life to run away from life's ills, but to bear them manfully. One of the best ways to wipe away the tears from your own eyes is to find some other eyes that weep and wipe away the tears from them, and you forget your own. The men who flee from burdens bear them; the men who seek burdens are relieved from them in the bearing of them.

"The second anchor is hope, immortal hope. Let the man live in the impression that the horizon of this present time is the horizon of life, I cannot see how he can help saying, 'Is life worth living?' and, shaking his head sorrowfully in reply. If there is no life beyond the grave, life certainly is not worth living. If there is no life beyond the grave, if men are to perish like the brutes, of what use is it to acquire wealth or fame? If it is fame for men to have their names in the newspapers, and especially people who have their pictures in the newspapers, they usually wish they were out.

"When a man does not succeed and goes down to death and the grave, and that ends all, is that life worth living? And man shakes his head and says 'No,' sorrowfully. Blessed is he who looks through the grave and sees it illuminated, and who recognizes that this life is but a little fragment of life, preparatory to the great life beyond.

Life is like an ocean voyage, and man comes out in the morning from his cabin and starts to walk the deck. It's a little boat or it's a big one, but it does not make a great deal of difference. After a few years he has traversed the deck from stem to stern, and knows all that life is. What then? Lie down to sleep, weary one. In the morning you shall awake in the harbor land, a new continent before you, and your friends waiting for you. This is the anchor of Hope—the life beyond the grave. Then, indeed, life is worth living.

"The third anchor is Christ. Christ is the real Saviour from beyond the ocean. Christ is a noble example of heroism, who has borne the brunt of life's battle. To this storm-tossed world of ours has come Christ.

"And then, in all this, God. My God, whom I serve, sent His angel to stand by me this night. The presence of God. God in the garden, and God in the desert; God at the cradle, and God at the grave; God at the wedding feast, and God at the funeral; God in the hour of plenty, and God in the hour of famine; God in the word of hope. Hope, in that Christ, coming to take man's burdens, and to show, not how to flee from them but bravely to bear them.

"Perhaps you noticed last week the story of a pitiful suicide—a German, at thirty-four years of age, living with his wife, with no means of support, his money gone, and no employment. She awoke one morning at 5 o'clock by his kiss. She hears the click of a pistol, a shot is fired and plows a furrow across her face. The blood flows. Then another shot, and he has ended his own life. He left a letter, in which he said:

Being unable to bear life's miseries any longer, so determined to end my life. Take my dear beloved companion with me. Col. Ingersoll is right in his views and lectures, and as to my opinion the most sensible man of the century.

Our social system is wrong and unjust; our laws, churches, and priests are fakes. They all serve but one god, and his name is Mammon.

"It would be as unjust to hold Mr. Ingersoll responsible for every act of pseudo-folly as it would be to hold the Christian ministry responsible for every act of religious fanaticism, but it might not be unjust to criticise that philosophy which places happiness as the foremost object in life rather than duty, a hope in the life to come. The message of Christianity to those who are struggling in life is 'Be of good cheer; duty still lives.'"

HEBREW RELIGIOUS SCHOOL EXERCISES

Children of the Temple Rodoph Scholom Receive Medals.

The closing exercises of the Religious School of the Temple Rodoph Scholom were held yesterday in the synagogue, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The synagogue was crowded.

B. Blumenthal presided, and there were present on the platform, Judge Newburger, President of the temple; the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, Justice Goldfogle, Joseph M. Gans, Solomon Berliner, Asher B. Fox, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Charles M. Lamline, and Simon Blumauer.

The programme consisted of recitations and readings by the prize scholars, and singing by the class. A short address was made by Mr. Blumenthal, in which he gave words of good advice to the scholars. Miss Rose Schimmel delivered the valedictory. May C. Blumenthal, nine years old, was the star of the programme in her recitation.

Prize medals for scholarship in the various classes were awarded as follows: First Class, Isidor Kaufmann and Tillie Glick; Second Class, the Fanny Fox Gold Medal to Mathilda Popper, and the silver medal to Florence Sickel; Third Class, Isaac Gutenstein; Fourth Class, Jeannette Seligman, and Fifth Class, Reynold Cohen.

SUNDAY CRUSADERS AT WORK

The Good Government Club of Whitestone Stops Games and Music.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 16.—Some of the members of the Good Government Club of this village were active to-day in their efforts to put down lawlessness here. Only one of the six Deputy Sheriffs engaged by the club yesterday put in an appearance to-day.

The steamer Aurora landed a picnic party from Brooklyn at John Stimmel's grounds in the morning. Other parties entered the village by train, some of them going to Knab's Park. Baseball, football, and bowling matches, accompanied by music and boating, were carried on in the afternoon at Knab's and Stimmel's places behind high board fences and gates securely fastened.

Village Officer Carll and the Deputy Sheriff felt at first that it would be useless for them to attempt to stop the noise. Later in the day Capt. Thomas Cleary and several other members of the Good Government Clubs went with the officers and assisted them in climbing the fences. When inside, the officers stopped the music and games.

John Stimmel said that if he had seen the officers or Good Government men climbing his fences he would have "knocked their heads off." Stimmel says he will fight the crusaders, as his large property is of no use to him unless he is permitted to carry on his Sunday business.

Likely to be Dr. Paxton's Successor.

The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lockport, N. Y., who has been asked to accept the pastorate of the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, will meet the congregation Thursday evening in the West Presbyterian Church. It is expected that Dr. Evans will then formally accept the call.

Robert Jaffray, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, of 58 West Forty-sixth Street, said yesterday afternoon that he had no doubt of the preacher's acceptance. The pulpit of the West Presbyterian Church was occupied by the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton for a number of years.

Dr. Evans was born in Wales. He came to this country when he was about ten years old. He is a graduate of Hamilton College and studied theology at Union Theological Seminary and at one of the European universities. He is now about thirty-five years old.

Dear sirs:
You have made a liar of me!
A friend of mine saw the suit I bought of you and asked me who my tailor was and I gave him the name of a Fifth Avenue tailor and thought it would end there. But no! he asked me how much it cost and I had to tell him another lie.
But the part that I feel mean about is: that tailor got the credit that belongs to you.
Yours,

There! there! never mind! You're not the only man—and the temptation *is* great.
Cool suits $13 to $28.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Great Values in Dry Goods—Prior to Stock Taking.

SILKS.

On four specially assigned tables.
No. 1. At 25 cents a yard: Striped and Figured Indias and Fancy Pongees.
No. 2. At 35 cents a yard: Summer Silks; Fancy Surahs; Bengalines and 27 inch Figured Indias.
No. 3. At 50 cents a yard: Black Figured India Silk; Colored Failles; Fancy Taffetas, etc.
No. 4. At 60 cents a yard: 10,000 yards of Novelty Silks, various styles and qualities.

DRESS GOODS.

Over 1,000 Remnants fine Dress Goods.
Three great lots to sell at 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents per yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

275 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at 20 cents each.
225 Dozen Gents' Hemstitched, at 25 cents each; regularly 37½ cents.

PARASOLS.

24-inch Blue and Black Gloria, at 95 cents each.
Fancy Parasols, 85 cents, 95 cents, $1.50, $1.95 and $2.50 each; former prices $1.50 to $5.50.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Lot 1. Cambric Night Gowns, $1.00 each; reduced to 75 cents.
Lot 2. Cambric Night Gowns, $1.75 each; reduced to $1.25.
Lot 3. Cambric Night Gowns, $2.25 each; reduced to $1.35.
Lot 4. Cambric Night Gowns, $2.50 each; reduced to $1.65.
Lot 5. Corset Covers, 75 cents to $1.00 each; reduced to 50 cents.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Shirt Waists, sizes 38 to 42, at $1.50 to $2.00 each; reduced to 95 cents.
These are the surplus large sizes of our best goods this season.

Sale begins to-day, in our Basement Salesrooms.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SERMONS ABOUT BICYCLES

HUDSON COUNTY WHEELMEN ATTEND CHURCH IN A BODY.

The Rev. J. L. Scudder Tells Them that to Ride Is Good—Bicycles in a Brooklyn Pulpit.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 16.—The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, preached a sermon on "The Bicycle as a Revolutionist" this morning, to the Hudson County Wheelmen. The club attended in a body, riding to the church on their wheels.

They were accompanied by delegates from other clubs, and altogether there were about 300 wheelmen in uniform in the church. They occupied front pews, and attracted much attention.

Dr. Scudder said, in part:

The wheel has bewitched this Nation, and is making great changes in our customs and economic conditions. People are tired of calling it a craze or a fad, for it has become a universal and permanent factor in our civilization.

In the first place, the wheel is producing a much-needed physical revolution. We are gradually becoming an athletic people, like our English friends across the water. As a rule, Americans have not been overfond of exercise. They like to go to theatres, watch ball games and yacht races, and dawdle by the seaside, but they dislike to sweat, as God meant they should, and hence they are unduly familiar with nervousness, dyspepsia, and insomnia. The Englishman rides his horse; the American sits in a cushioned buggy. He likes to travel fast, but he exercises by proxy.

The wheel affords exercise without exhaustion. It gives an exhilaration superior to alcoholic stimulus. It makes you perspire without effort, and drives the morbid elements out of the system. It puts color in the cheek, brightness in the eye, gladness in the heart, and smiles around the mouth. It lengthens life, and makes what life we have worth living. I love the wheel, and shall ride one as long as I can sit on a saddle.

"Again the wheel is creating a revolution among women. It is making them fearless and independent. At first the bicycle was for men only. Senseless conservatism said to timid woman, 'Thou shalt not ride.' For a while she meekly obeyed, but soon she defied custom, and boldly said, 'We shall ride.' A revolution in dress is also taking place. The conventional skirt to a wheelwoman is a nuisance and a snare. After tearing two or three of them she modifies her attire to suit her occupation. In my judgment bloomers will not be permanent, for they are inherently unbecoming. Without doubt voluminous knickerbockers will eventually be the recognized attire. But whatever she wears, and she will wear what she pleases, her sudden freedom and regardlessness of custom is this matter are the result of this inconoclastic machine, the bicycle. Neither Chicago Aldermen nor Episcopalian Bishops can keep her back when her mind is once made up.

"Thirdly, the wheel is a revolutionist in the sphere of political economy. It is helping to solve the vexed question of rapid transit, and tends to push city people into the country. Congestion is the curse of our cities. The bicycle, in some cities, like Boston for instance, has entered into very serious competition with the railroads and trolley lines. The wheel familiarizes people with the surburban districts, creates a love for country residence, and demands good roads, so that access to the city is convenient and easy.

"Lastly, I affirm that the bicycle is revolutionizing the Sabbath day by turning it largely into a day of recreation. Sunday is generally recognized as wheelman's day. On this day club runs are made and widely advertised in the papers. Of course, it is useless for the clergy to deliver tirades upon this subject and denounce wheelmen. Scolding never accomplishes anything, and young people cannot be driven. If any reform is achieved in this matter it will start with the wheelmen themselves, and from a serious consideration on their part of the far-reaching effects of this growing practice. If, as some say, Sunday is the only day they have for wheeling, then must we give them a portion of Saturday. I wish the League of American Wheelmen would advocate in a body the Saturday half holiday, and agitate in its behalf as they have done for good roads. On this common ground clergymen and wheelmen could co-operate."

PULPIT FLANKED BY BICYCLES.

The Rev. Dr. R. Harrison Preaches with One on Either Side.

The Rev. Dr. R. Marshall Harrison, pastor of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church, Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, delivered a sermon to bicycle riders last evening.

On either side of the pulpit was a bicycle, but of different makes. This was in order that it would not be thought that the preacher would advertise any particular wheel.

His text was, "Bodily Exercise Profitable."

He spoke in glorification of the wheel, and said that a few years ago, while a pastor in this city, he became ill, and when he recovered he was weak. He was advised to get a wheel. He did so, and ever since had been in the habit of riding it two hours a day for recreation, and it has resulted in his health being restored. He pronounced cycling as clean a sport as could be found.

"There are no drunkards among us," he said. "A man has to keep all his wits about him to ride a wheel. To all other sports companionship is a necessity; not so in wheeling. It is the most wonderful pastime in this respect, for one person is enough, and a thousand is not too many."

In speaking of the best time for taking exercise, he said that he had found between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning the most beneficial.

In closing, he said that the wheel had done more to level society than any other thing. The millionaire and the poor man ride along the same road, almost abreast, and breathing the same air.

TRAPPED A GREEN-GOODS MAN

Why Rebecca Draper Is Going to Make a Trip to Detroit at Government Expense This Week.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—Miss Rebecca Draper of Montclair is preparing for a trip to the West. She is not going because of any particular desire to see that part of the country, and as for her health, it is of the very best, and there is no need of a change of climate to improve her condition physically or mentally. Miss Draper's mission to the West will be entirely one of business, and for the Federal Government at that.

Deputy United States Marshal Robert A. Haggerty called upon Miss Draper at her place of business in Montclair yesterday afternoon and extended to her a pressing invitation to pay a visit to Detroit, Mich., and to be there on June 24. The invitation was in the form of a summons forwarded to Mr. Haggerty by United States Marshal E. D. Winney of the Eastern District of Michigan. The fact that the invitation is of that nature makes it certain that Miss Draper will accept it, and she will travel at the Government's expense.

The incidents that led up to the serving of a summons on Miss Draper form quite an interesting story. Some time ago she received a letter from one John P. Treadwell of Detroit, in which were several circulars, such as are used by the green-goods men. They held out the usual alluring offers of giving no end of good money for a great deal less good money, and solicited Miss Draper to place herself in communication with Treadwell, and thereby get rich quickly.

Now, Miss Draper is engaged in the real estate business, and with her are associated her two maiden sisters. They are doing well and piling up money quite rapidly enough to suit their modest tastes. But Miss Rebecca was sorely puzzled. How in the world did any man away out in Detroit knew her name, and why did a stranger seek to make her rich when there were so many others in the wide, wide world just yearning for such golden opportunities? Ponder and guess as she might, she could not fathom the mystery.

There were others pondering and guessing, too, and much in the same line. They were Government officers, and they lived in Detroit. They had been watching this self-same John P. Treadwell for some time, and they learned that he had forwarded a letter to Miss Draper. One of the officers took a trip East and called upon Miss Draper a day or two after she received the letter. They assured her that Treadwell was suspected of being a green-goods sharp, and added that they were anxious to trap him. They induced Miss Draper to write to Treadwell and inclose $25, for which she was to receive a goodly sum of money in return.

Soon there came an answer to the Montclair woman's letter. In it was a crisp one-dollar bill, as genuine as a crisp one-dollar bill could possibly be. There were a lot of instructions in the communication, too. Miss Draper was admonished, above all things, to observe secrecy—not to let her right hand know what the left was doing, and all that. The one-dollar bill was made from a plate stolen from the Government, and, of course, was all right. Now, if Miss Draper would send $75 more to Detroit she would receive $250 in crisp one-dollar bills, made from the stolen Government plate.

Out to the West went the $75, under instructions from the Government officer. Treadwell was arrested in Detroit as he received Miss Draper's letter at the Post Office in that city, and is held for trial out there on June 24. It has since been learned that Treadwell once lived in Montclair, and that is how he knew of Miss Draper. The green-goods men had conducted a flourishing business in Michigan prior to the arrest.

WISCONSIN CHILDREN AT WORK

Their Condition More Serious Than in Any Other State of the Union.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 16.—Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the United States Labor Department at Washington, who is investigating labor strikes from 1887 down to the American Railway Union strike of last Summer, in an interview yesterday, said:

"You talk about the sweat shops and holes in the big cities, but I have seen places in villages of Wisconsin that are just about as bad in every particular, places where the ventilation is miserable and the sanitary conditions of the very worst. I was amazed to learn of the immense number and variety of factories in Wisconsin, and the number of children employed is something wonderful. In the town of Oshkosh there are more children employed in proportion to the population than in any city I have visited in the East or South, and in many factories the condition is simply awful. The children are crowded into poorly ventilated and unsanitary rooms, and the long and short of it is, their lives are coined into dividends for the companies that employ them.

"Then come the cotton mills, where they employ little children and compel them to work eleven hours a day, a custom which has been abolished years ago in every other community. The factory inspection law in that State is a farce.

"At the big bottling works at Milwaukee they have 900 boys and girls, ranging in age from eleven to nineteen years. The children are employed at bottling beer, and there is no limit to the amount they are allowed to drink. The language the boys and girls use to each other and the familiarity between the sexes show an abominable state of affairs. The match factories are just as bad, although, of course, the employes are not half drunk all the time. The conditions are worse in the Wisconsin factories than anywhere else I have been."

Manager and Money Both Gone.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The "Temptation of Money" company, playing at the Academy of Music, stopped performing in the middle of the third act last night because they had not been paid for two weeks. The manager, W. H. Haggerty, received $2,000 yesterday with which to pay salaries, and has not been seen since. It is believed he has decamped.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave. Atlantic & Vermont Aves. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

The world of Hot Weather Clothes is here. Come with most any thin-suit idea in your head and we'll toss it out for you. Made and shaped, too, quite different from what you've been educated to in ready-made.

Prices lower than you'll expect.

Our novelties in Russian Crash and Linen Suits are a not-to-be-found-elsewhere feature—$8 and $10 per suit.

Duck Trousers—All Sizes—$1.00
White Flannel and Serge Suits galore.
Thin Coats, still more galore, 90c. to $8.
Blue and Black Serge Suits, $13 to $25.
Get acquainted with our $3 Straw Hat.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Pure Silk Underwear—Rare Value—$1.50.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

HENRY'S WILL NOT FOUND

An Attempt to Get It Explains the Murder, Supt. McKelvey Believes.

WILLIAM HENRY CLOSELY GUARDED

Neighbors Confident the Son Is Innocent—The Murdered Man's Funeral to Take Place To-day.

The small, sombre two-story house at 95 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, where the eccentric old miser, Charles W. Henry, was murdered some time between Thursday and Friday morning last week, was surrounded yesterday by crowds eager to learn of any developments in the case. Policemen kept the people moving.

Capt. Kitzer was engaged a long time with Detective Sergeant Delehanty and Walter Henry, eldest son of the murdered man, in ransacking the house in search of a will. None was found.

When asked if William Henry, the son and suspected murderer of the old man, had made a confession, he said:

"He has not yet, but he has made a statement, which I am not at liberty to repeat."

The Captain said Walter Henry had not been arrested, but that he was within easy reach if it became necessary to take him into custody at any time. Detective Delehanty was with Walter Henry yesterday, and Inspector McLoughlin gave it to be understood that he was being watched.

Walter Henry was seen a few moments after he and the officials had given up the search for the will, but declined to talk for publication.

"There has been too much said already," he remarked, "and the papers have the story all mixed up."

Capt. Kitzer said that in the old trunk found in Mr. Henry's closet was $66,000, of which $4,671 was in cash. The rest consisted of bonds, old coins, silver, and trinkets. Walter Henry remained at the Classon Avenue Station House, where his brother William is confined, until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, engaged in counting this hoard.

No one was allowed to see William Henry yesterday. Among the visitors to the station house were Mrs. Monson and her daughter, who for many years have been next-door neighbors to the Henrys. They pleaded earnestly with the Sergeant to be allowed to speak to "Willie," but they had to be content with sending a letter to him.

"We simply told him," said Mrs. Monson, "that all the neighbors believed him innocent and would stand by him to the last. None of us believes that Willie could have committed the crime. I have known him since he was a bit of a lad, and am satisfied that he is not vicious. For the last few years he has been almost driven to crime, though, by his father, who was the most cruel old miser that ever lived, and we wonder why he was never arrested for cruelty to his wife."

Mrs. Monson and her daughter told several stories about the way in which the murdered man treated his wife, who is a small woman, very nervous, and about sixty years of age. Her neighbors have frequently given her clothes to wear, and sheltered her from the husband, who several times almost beat her to death, they said. Mrs. Monson has done so on several occasions with but little effect. They said William Henry had not been seen in the vicinity since Saturday, June 8, when his father drove him from the house.

Superintendent McKelvey told a reporter for The New-York Times last night, however, that he had positive evidence that William was seen Thursday night about the house.

The Superintendent's theory as to who was the murderer points to the son, William.

"It is quite evident," he said, "that robbery was not the incentive for the murder, else a chest, easily carried and containing $66,000, would certainly have been taken, and the money in the dead man's pocket not stolen. It was somebody acquainted with the house, who entered with a latch key, procured a hatchet from an obscure closet, and pried open the closet door up stairs, where the old gentleman's papers and money were. It is my opinion that the person was interested in the will, and found the document in the closet. The old gentleman was awakened, and the two met at the bottom of the basement stairs, where a struggle and murder followed."

The Superintendent explained that this was merely theory, and was not given as fact. He said that Walter Henry's story had been much more satisfactory than William's, which was contradictory in many details.

The funeral of Mr. Henry will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, and the burial will be in Washington Cemetery.

Mr. Henry was an expert bookkeeper, and kept his books in good order, his writing being like copperplate. Among his papers found was one which gave the expenses for Christmas Day last year. It is as follows:

"Newspaper, 3 cents; one-half pound butter, 15 cents; one-half pound cheese, 8 cents; bread, 3 cents; six onions, 5 cents; one and a half pound stew meat, 20 cents; total, 54 cents."

He kept a tally of his expenses as compared with the corresponding dates in other years, and this paper showed that the increase for Christmas, 1894, was just 4 cents more than for Christmas, 1893.

A Murder at Albany.

ALBANY, June 16.—Patrick Spain, a laborer, aged fifty-five years, shot and killed his son, William, at their home on Canal Street, early this morning. The two quarrelled over the presence of two women who were the guests of the father.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Veranda Oddities.

Peculiarly wise, alluringly cool—exclusive.

Graceful tables with curious bamboo frames; tops and shelves of polished wood; indispensable for the needful nothings of out-of-door parlor life—afternoon tea things, books, games, fancy work. Gossipy raffia settles for two, fantastically fringed. Oak Colonial rockers, stained green to give a dash of piquancy to the color scheme. Eastern tabourets—more and better things than you dream of.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Factory, 154 and 156 West 19th St.

O'Neill's,

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st ST.

OUR JUNE SALE of Outing Suits, Silk Waists, Capes, Silks, Parasols and Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats begins to-day. First buyers will secure the best of these unprecedented values.

OUTING SUITS.

Ladies' Outing Suits of English Serge, novel jackets, wide skirts, silk lined throughout; formerly marked at 19.98 and 29.00, reduced to

14.75 AND 17.98.

DUCK SUITS.

Ladies' Genuine Duck Suits, in white and colors, ripple back jackets, wide skirts; formerly marked at 4.98, reduced to

2.79.

SILK WAISTS.

Ladies' Glace Silk Waists, full blouse fronts and extreme sleeves, trimmed with satin ribbon, elegant colorings; formerly marked at 6.50, reduced to

2.98.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Ladies' All Wool Crepon and Figured Mohair Skirts, generous widths, percaline lined, bias velveteen binding; formerly marked at 4.98 and 7.98, reduced to

2.98 AND 3.98.

CAPES.

Ladies' Silk and Cloth Capes, this season's most desirable styles,

At Half Price.

PARASOLS.

Three extraordinary values, from our great stock of Parasols, on Sale To-day.

Changeable Silk Parasols, 22 inch, plain and with fancy borders, elegant assortment, natural sticks; worth 4.25, on sale at

2.19 EACH.

22 inch Parasols, changeable silks, fancy selvage edge, choice natural handles, also Fancy Black Crepon Parasols; worth 4.98, on sale at

2.98 EACH.

24 inch Umbrellas, blue Levantine union silk, assorted Dresden handles; worth 3.50, at

2.25 EACH.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK
FANCY PARASOLS
At Half Cost.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Our entire stock of Trimmed Hats, including the latest and choicest of this season's styles, reduced to less than

Half Price.

1,000 Trimmed Hats, all this season's shapes, and worth 5.00;

1.98 EACH.

Large assortment Walking Hats, all choice shapes and trimmings, were 15.00; reduced to

7.00 EACH.

The remainder of our collection of 20.00 and 30.00 Hats reduced to

15.00 EACH.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Among the extraordinary values offered in this great June Clearing Sale are these:

Sailor Hats—2,000 of them, and all of the latest shapes,

48c. UPWARD.

White Fancy Straws and White Chip Flats, large variety, regular price 75c.; to clear at

25c. EACH.

5,000 dozen Leghorn Hats for Ladies', Misses, and Children,

48c., 65c., 75c. EACH.

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

SILKS.

We place on sale to-day, at a loss to the manufacturers of 50c. a yard,

10,000 YARDS
Fancy Taffetas.

Dainty Effects in Stripes and Plaids, in light and dark combinations, for Waists and Costumes,

69c. AND 78c. YD.

Regular price 1.25 and 1.50.

Positively the Best Bargain in Silks We Have Ever Offered.

LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS.

Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, in Dimity, Lawn, Chambray, Percale, Imported Rob Roy plaids and solid colors, with embroidered bosoms, in the most exclusive designs,

35c. UPWARD.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Annie O'Donnell, the eight-year-old girl, whose skull was fractured Saturday when she fell four stories from the building 333 East Ninety-seventh Street, died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning.

—Ten-year-old David Kaplin of 105 Orchard Street, while playing on the roof of 101 Orchard Street at 8 o'clock last night, fell down the airshaft to the cellar, and was instantly killed.

—John Harvey, aged 21, of Boston, was yesterday found dead in bed at the lodging house of 270 Bowery. Overindulgence in drink is thought to have been the cause of death.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—The arrangements for celebrating the silver jubilee of the Very Rev. P. J. McNamara are about completed. There will be a high mass celebrated in his church on June 30, and July 1 there will be a public ceremony at the Academy of Music, at which Joseph W. Carroll, Vice President of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will preside. Addresses will be made by ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner, Thomas W. Hynes, and John W. Devoy.

—The Very Rev. J. A. Hartnett, President of St. John's College, Willoughby and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, will sail for Europe June 29. His parishioners will present him with a purse before he starts. Several months ago he fell and fractured his leg.

—Everett Johnson, four years old, of Twenty-second and Voorhies Avenues, Sheepshead Bay, while feeding a dog belonging to the police of the Sheepshead Bay mounted squad, was bitten over the right eye. The wound was cauterized.

—Victor Morrill, twelve years old, of East Ninth Street and Avenue C, New-York, while riding a bicycle on Ocean Parkway ran into a tree and received severe injuries to his legs. He was taken home.

—The Catholic Historical Society of Brooklyn will hold its last regular meeting of the season to-night, when they will consider the inscriptions to be placed upon the tablets of the Turner memorial.

—The Union League Club house to-night will be the scene of a reception at which delegates to the County Committee and the Presidents of the district organizations will be present.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet to-day, and it is expected that the Railroad Committee will make some report on the matters that have been before them for weeks.

—The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will meet to-morrow, when it is expected that President James Howell will be deposed and other important changes made.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet to-day.

READY FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

New-London Decorated with Bunting from One End to the Other.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16.—The preparations for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac are apparent everywhere in this city, for the principal business houses are handsomely decorated, and thet city is taking on a gala appearance. The old Court House facing State Street is resplendent with flags and bunting.

To-morrow the advance guard of the army will arrive, and by Tuesday, when the meeting and parade occur, many thousands strangers will be here. Gov. Coffin will arrive Tuesday morning, and will be escorted by the Third Regiment, C. N. G., from the railway station to the meeting of the society at the Armory. In the afternoon a public meeting will be held.

An excursion will be taken into Long Island Sound Wednesday afternoon, followed by a banquet at Pequot.

Norrie—Barbey.

Miss Ethel Lynde Barbey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey of 17 West Thirty-eighth Street, this city, was married in Paris Saturday in Holy Trinity Church to A. Lanfear Norrie, also of this city. The Rev. John Morgan officiated.

The mother of the bride is a sister of Pierre Lorillard, and her eldest daughter is the Countess de Pourtales. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie of 377 Fifth Avenue, and is a popular member of the Union Club. Previous to his engagement to Miss Barbey, Mr. Norrie was engaged to Miss Fanny Bostwick, Miss Amy Bend, and Miss Emily Tooker, but the engagements were broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Nor

Monday
June 17-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BIDS FOR TORPEDO BOATS

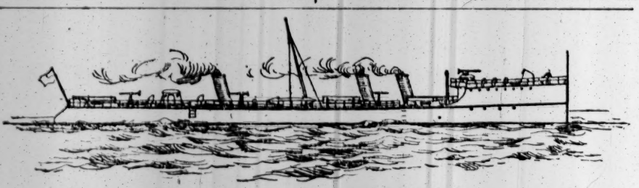
No Premiums for Extra Speed, and Fines for an Under-Rate.

MASTERPIECE MAY WIN SUCCESS

No Chance for Poor Work—Competition Restricted at First—All the Parts of Domestic Manufacture.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Navy Department people are somewhat concerned lest the bidding for the three torpedo boats just planned will not be as spirited as usual. The conditions of the Congressional allotment of funds for this construction are such that the contracts for the boats must be awarded to firms on the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi River, and the Pacific coast, respectively.

There may be some trouble in finding a concern on the Gulf coast with the facilities and the courage to undertake for the first time the construction, under unusually severe requirements, of a torpedo boat. One firm on the Mississippi—the Iowa Iron Works, at Dubuque—has built one torpedo boat, the Ericsson, now at Newport awaiting the official trial. It is said the firm made very little out of the contract, mainly



Torpedo Boats Nos. 6, 7, and 8.

on account of the delays in having the craft presented for trial, and the repeated accidents to the machinery, which did not reflect upon the workmanship of the contractors. It is certain, however, that the Iowa Iron Works will again present a bid, and there are one or two other Mississippi River concerns which are expected to bid.

A shipbuilder at New-Orleans questions whether he is on the river or on the Gulf coast. He is the only man so far known who may be on the Gulf coast and who thinks of bidding. The officials may wave the point and decide that his is a Gulf shipyard, which would cover one condition of the Appropriation act. In the event of no bids, or of bids too high in amount, the Secretary will invite bids from Eastern concerns or have the work performed by hired labor at the navy yards. This latter method has its advantages. It keeps the Government shops busy and the large civil force in employment. It has been regarded, however, as more expensive than the contract method, by which the entire project is carried out by another.

There are a number of firms on the Pacific coast which can bid and do the work required on the torpedo boats without question. They have had practical experience in ship construction, and one of them—the Union Iron Works—has built several naval vessels.

The new torpedo boats will be masterpieces of the skill and ingenuity of the naval architect and marine engineer, who have combined in creating as much efficiency in the least space as possible. There did not seem to be any room for any change possible in the torpedo boat, which had for years been the subject of theoretical and practical discussion, but the foreigners have given some ideas of improvements while our own experience with such a craft as the Cushing and the later Ericsson has contributed to the perfection of plans which stand for the best in the torpedo boat type.

The Government will build three torpedo boats, each to cost not more than $175,000, or, exclusive of an ordnance outfit, which will be supplied out of the existing appropriation, $450,000. The reasonable cost of material at this time permits low estimates, and, while the contract requirements are severe, and the conditions of bidding limit the work to those who have had little or no experience in such construction, the experts feel that there will be no difficulty in securing bids within the available fund.

The boats must be built within fifteen months after the contract is signed, and will be limited to the inland waters of the Gulf, the Mississippi, and the Pacific coast. Should no bids be submitted from those quarters, or should the bidding be excessive, the Secretary is permitted under the law to invite bids from firms generally, or have the work performed at the navy yards, in which event the material will be bought under contract and the labor hired.

One feature usual in previous contracts for warships which will be omitted in the present is the fact that no premium will be paid for an excess of speed, 24 knots being the trial required. The department will however exact a penalty of $10,000 for every knot less than 26 knots should the speed of the boat be below that of 25 knots. In such an event, the boat may be rejected or accepted at the reduced price, at the option of the Secretary. The profit in bidding low hitherto has been in the possibility of attaining a greater speed than was exacted and by premiums on quarter knots of the excess, making up for any loss on the general contract.

The boats will have twin screws, each actuated by its own triple-expansion engine working in a separate water-tight compartment. The principal dimensions will be: Length on load water line, 170 feet; beam, extreme, on load water line, 17 feet; draught, mean, normal, 5 feet 6 inches; displacement, normal, 180 tons; indicated horse power, 3,200, speed in knots an hour, 26 knots.

All parts must be of domestic manufacture, and bids are asked for under two classes. Class 1 embraces bids upon the plans and specifications prepared by the Navy Department, while Class 2 embodies boats to be constructed in accordance with the designs of the bidder, the essential requirements of the Government's design being assured. The craft will be built of steel or other metal, or of alloy, which, over the contractor's name, with the department's approval, may deem best fitted to this end in economical distribution of strength and weight.

The armament will consist of three torpedo tubes and mounts, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, four automobile torpedoes, 600 rounds of one-pounder ammunition, one stowing case.

The torpedo discharges will be arranged upon the main deck, the forward, broadside tubes being placed en echelon, and, besides the extended arc of fire of each on its own side, will be capable of considerable range athwartships. The after-discharge will be on the centre line, and will have an arc of fire of well-nigh 280 degrees. This disposition admits of a wide field of action, and affords an all-round discharge, equal to any emergency. The torpedoes will be of the eighteen-inch Whitehead type, having a motive force of compressed air.

There will be two conning towers, one forward and one aft, and each thirty-five feet from its respective end, steering gear in each admitting of control from either station. The forward tower will be surmounted by one of the one-pounder rapid-fire guns, the three others being arranged where most advantageous along the sides in line with the torpedo discharges.

Forward, the freeboard is carried up to 12 feet 6 inches, and a forecastle deck runs from the stem aftward to the forward tower. The arrangement adds materially to the seagoing qualities of the craft, while affording increased berthing facilities for the crew and a housing for the windlass and other gear forward.

Steam, at a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, will be supplied by three water-tube boilers, two of which will be placed in a water-tight compartment forward of the engines, with a common fireroom between them, while the other boiler will be placed in a separate water-tight compartment abaft the engine space. The normal coal supply will be twelve tons, with a bunker capacity, however, for sixty tons. Each boiler will have its own smokestack. The boats will have no searchlights, but will be lighted throughout by electricity, and forced draught for the boilers will be induced by blowers. The living spaces will be well ventilated without resorting to artificial methods.

Accommodations will be provided for four commissioned officers, four machinists, and sixteen seamen.

MANY VISITORS TO LONG BRANCH

Mayor Strong Among the Crowd That Has Sought Quiet Recreation at This Seashore Resort.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 16.—To-day is about the first Sunday for the opening of the Summer season at this place that has been noticeable of any account. The perfect weather which has displayed itself for nearly a week, and to-morrow's New-York holiday, have had a tendency to invite people to take a trip to the seashore for a couple of days, at least. A number have taken advantage of the opportunity who would not have done so had Mayor Strong not set to-morrow aside as a legal holiday in the city. A number also have arrived in the last two days that were expected to make their appearance by some of the hotel proprietors and cottage owners.

Many can be seen at their cottages, swinging in hammocks, others riding bicycles, and some on horseback, up and down on the avenue, while a number are enjoying themselves bathing at the different bathing pavilions. Some very prominent people have arrived here in the last two days. Among the arrivals at the various places are the following:

At Elberon:

Mayor and Mrs. W. L. Strong, P. Beadlee Strong, J. Hooker Hamersley, Charles D. Stickney and wife, A. B. Twombly and wife, George R. Blanchard, Gen. E. M. O'Brien, and Clark Bell and daughter of New-York City; the new bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay H. Wharburton of Philadelphia, Mrs. I. H. Whitbridge and Mrs. H. L. Whitbridge of Baltimore, and J. Willis Martin of Philadelphia.

At the West End cottages the recent arrivals are:

Samuel E. Green of St. Louis, Mo.; Edward J. Watkins of Kentucky, Mr. Max M. Stern and wife, William R. Royce, Joseph H. Stiner and wife, Frank Russah, J. A. Wood, Mrs. B. Powers, William A. Mussina and family, Ruth M. Stern and maid, F. Baruch and family, William Warshauer of New-York City; R. Monsford and family of Louisville, Ky., and Albert Stern, New-York City.

At the United States Hotel are:

Charles B. Dix and wife of Brooklyn, J. Walter Ingham and William Ingham of Philadelphia, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hart and family, Charles J. Hannelly and family, Mr. and C. F. White, C. L. Barnes and wife of New-York City, E. E. Eakins of Philadelphia.

At Hollywood were entertained Friday night and part of yesterday a number of the well-known grand officers of Freemasonry, who were representatives to a convention being held at this place. Among them were Henry S. Haines of Burlington, N. J.; A. H. Sherman of Orange, N. J.; H. F. Lydecker of Hackensack, N. J.; F. H. Green of South Amboy, N. J.; Charles Belchner, J. H. Wilkens, and Charles Weelley of Newark, N. J.; Joseph E. Moore, B. F. Wakefield, and Thomas W. Tilden of Jersey City, N. J.; Josiah W. Ewans of Mount Holly, N. J.; A. Lankenring of Hoboken, N. J.; James H. Durand and A. P. Goodall of Rahway, N. J.; A. Schoder of Woodbridge, N. J.; Charles Bechtel and Thomas H. R. Redway of Trenton, N. J.

The latest arrivals at Hollywood are Frank R. Pidcock and John F. Pidcock and wife of Jersey City, N. J., and A. Bloch of New-York City.

The other late arrivals are Otto B. Wiengreen, Kessler Smith, Miss Brock, and Mrs. E. Allen of New-York City; Isadore Kegel, C. E. Walton and wife of Boston, Mass.; George J. O. Magee of Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. G. Bernhold and wife of Memphis, Tenn.

To-day was the first of the season for the Iron Steamboat Company to put into effect the Summer schedule of its boats that are to ply between New-York and the Iron Pier at Long Branch. The trips to-day were profitable ones, more than 1,000 passengers enjoying the sail on the boats.

STATE CAPITOL GOSSIP

ALBANY, June 16.—Gov. Morton's labors as the result of legislative enactment did not cease with the expiration of the thirty days in which he had to pass upon the acts left in his hands when the Legislature adjourned. The present week will demand much of his attention in the selection of suitable persons for no less than seven commissions. These are to consist of from three to eight members, and their appointees are to be named within periods ranging from five to twenty days after the acts became laws. The time in which to make these selections in several instances will expire during the next ten days.

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Secretary of State Palmer will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Ogdensburg. His subject will be the stereotyped one of the day, "Patriotism."

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Gov. Morton has been invited to attend the centennial celebration at Union College in Schenectady in July. President Raymond, who extended the invitation, got no decided answer from the Governor.

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Albany County's reapportionment of Assembly districts under the new Constitution was the first of the several counties having more than one member to be filed with the Secretary of State.

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A full discharge from the National Guard has been granted Capt. Waldo Sprague, who until May 12 was Captain of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment. Capt. Sprague enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment, Sept. 6, 1865. The following year he was made a Corporal, then a Sergeant, and in 1870 First Sergeant. In May, 1875, he was honorably discharged from the service. He re-enlisted in December, 1876, and became a Sergeant in February, 1883, serving until December, 1892, when he was again honorably discharged. On Aug. 15, 1867, he was made Captain by brevet, and on Feb. 29, 1893, he was elected Captain of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment. Capt. Sprague also saw service in the United States Army. He was made Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers Jan. 10, 1862, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence Aug. 30, 1862, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant May 9, 1863. He was mustered out June 10, 1863, while holding the position of Captain. Mr. Sprague is a native New-Yorker.

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"To socially entertain in dramatic exercises," the Independent First Young Star Dramatic and Pleasure Association has been incorporated, with principal office in New-York City. The Directors are: Charles Sutkin, Jake Poss, Adolph Rafin, Max Shaffin, Louis Poss, Harry Kalmanoff, and Abe Markin, all of New-York City.

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The War Claims Bureau in the Adjutant General's department is again actively employed. Originally the claims for pay of officers serving in New-York regiments dated from the day the officer was mustered into service. By act of 1884 the date of the pay was fixed to begin at the date of the commission. Subsequently an amendment was passed making the pay stretch back to the time the rank was conferred upon the officer. Now the clerk in charge of the department is figuring out the back pay due officers during the period which elapsed from the time the rank was given the officer and the signing of his commission. In some cases this was but two days, but still the same amount of red tape has got to be gone through with for the difference in two days' pay between the higher and lower rank of the officer, as for a month.

Psi Upsilon Club's Housewarming.

The Psi Upsilon Club will have a housewarming at the new quarters, 64 West Thirty-ninth Street, Wednesday evening. The bicycle contingent has arranged a wheeling party for members and friends, to meet at the clubhouse at 8:30 P. M. Tuesday. A bicycle room has been provided for members who may wish to make the club a wheel headquarters for the season.

RULES FOR THE KIEL FETES

Preparations for Keeping Order and Avoiding Trouble.

GERMAN OFFICIALS SEEM NERVOUS

Evidently Beset with Fear that There May Be Conflicts Among the Visitors—On the Watch for Criminals.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Berlin authorities, especially those of the Admiralty and police, have submitted to the Emperor an elaborate set of regulations designed for the purpose of maintaining order at Kiel and Hamburg during the fêtes in honor of the opening of the North Sea Canal. As these plans are shaped, it seems they will be effectual against any attempt which may be made by criminals, Anarchists, or others to create disorder, and will preserve peace among the sailors while on shore, and prevent the arising of jealousies among the officers of the various warships in regard to precedence.

The Admiralty has made arrangements so that as soon as a squadron of foreign warships shall make its appearance a number of German officers, especially assigned to this duty, will meet the visitors on board the dispatch boat Pfeil, and conduct the squadron to its destined anchorage. The officers of each squadron arriving will be informed that an exchange of salutes to the German flag will be made upon passing the fortress at Friedrichsort, and the German officers also will advise the commanders of ships arriving regarding the grades of Admirals and Captains already in the roadstead, so that distinctive salutes may be given duly, in accordance with international maritime usage. The Admiralty has decided that so long as the Emperor shall have his flag flying in the roadstead no salute may be exchanged without also saluting his standard.

With a view to simplifying and shortening the ceremony of introduction, the Admirals and commanders of German and foreign war ships will go on board the German training ship Mars at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 19 and then make an exchange of visits en bloc. The foreign sailors will be allowed to go ashore only upon fixed days and at stated hours.

The English, Danish, and Swedish sailors will be allowed shore liberty on June 17; on June 18 the Italian, Dutch, and Russian bluejackets will go ashore, and on June 19 the French, American, Spanish, and Austrian tars will avail themselves of this privilege. Drum-beat on the German ships will announce the time when the men will be free to land. The programme has been arranged so that the French and German sailors will have no possible chance of coming together, and the German crews will be kept on board their ships when the Russian and French sailors are taking their shore outing.

Baron von Tausch, who has been assigned to the command of the police, will send 262 detectives in plain clothes to Kiel and Hamburg, and these, assisted by the foreign detectives, of whom a large number will be present, will devote themselves to the duty of guarding and protecting the persons of the foreign notabilities. Special instructions have been issued to keep careful watch for spies who may attempt to examine the fort works at Kiel, and further precautions have been taken by the police in causing the publication of an order concerning the control of visitors, asking the inhabitants carefully to watch strangers who may become inmates of their houses as lodgers or otherwise, and report at once to the authorities should their suspicions become aroused in regard to the character of any of them.

The Admiralty has apportioned to each German warship at Kiel the sum of 2,000 marks, with which to treat the foreign officers, and high times are expected among them. This circumstance has provoked a vehement Socialist protest against the "wining and feting" of the officers at the expense of the State, while the sailors are kept on board their ships.

The Empress has caused the erection of a temporary hospital at Holtenau, where sailors and others may be treated in case of accidents.

The Deutsche-Zeitung reports a portion of Prince Bismarck's table talk on the occasion of his recent entertainment of an Agrarian deputation as his guests at Friedrichsruh. In the course of his conversation, the Zeitung asserts, the ex-Chancellor touched upon the relations between Germany and Russia, declaring that no feeling of coldness ought to be allowed to exist between them.

"What!" exclaimed Herr von Ploetz, President of the Farmers' League, "how can the Boerse and the manufacturers feel pleasantly toward Russia while that empire is skimming the cream of the China-Japanese war and cutting the ground from under the feet of the Germans?"

To this Prince Bismarck replied: "The discontent is not only against Russia; it is also nearer home."

This remark elicited the reply, in chorus: "Yes, against the Foreign Office. We need a change there."

Herr von Ploetz added: "It is a curious fact, however, that the Boerse and the great manufacturers are the most dissatisfied with our foreign policy."

"They are not alone in entertaining the feeling of dissatisfaction," said Prince Bismarck.

The ex-Chancellor in his remarks touched a chord in the public mind, but not the chord he wished to touch. The general displeasure at the foreign policy of Germany arises from a set belief that Prince von Hohenlohe is exceedingly lax in his surveillance of affairs, and has consequently been overreached by French and Russian diplomacy.

The reports in circulation yesterday, and generally credited in diplomatic circles, asserted that M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, would leave his post immediately after the close of the Kiel festivities, and that the German Minister at Pekin and the Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Paris had been recalled. The reason given for this action was that the Emperor was determined to overhaul all of the embassies and Ministries which had been concerned in the disgrace into which German diplomacy have been thrown.

The imperial guest of the week has been Archduke Francis Salvator of Austria, who has proved to be a man after the Kaiser's own heart. He is always ready for work or play. Every day he accompanied the Emperor upon his inspections of the various regiments in Berlin and Potsdam. He attended a grand review of troops in the Tempelhofer Field Tuesday, on Wednesday he attended a similar demonstration at Potsdam, and that night was one of the guests at a fête on Pfauen Island. He was present Thursday at the officers' hurdle and steeplechase races on the Sperlingslust grounds. On this occasion the Emperor arrived in a gig driven by himself, and the Archduke rode in a gala carriage with the Empress. The Empress looked exceedingly well, and had quite recovered from the anaemic trouble with which her appearance recently indicated that she was afflicted.

The sports on the field were marred by several accidents. Lieut. von Leltow fell with his horse, Talbot, and was carried from the field in a dying condition. Lieut. Waldow's horse fell and broke his leg, and had to be shot. This accident, as well as the shooting, occurred close to the Court seats, where was seated a brilliant assemblage of Princesses and Court dames.

Although it is out of season, the aristocracy of Germany and elsewhere are swarming into Berlin. The Crown Princess of Sweden was here several days, and, among other celebrities noticeable in public places in the course of the week, were Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Alexander of Prussia, Prince Heinrich of Reuss, and Prince William Radziwill.

When the Court shall leave Potsdam, these personages will vanish. After the imperial family have taken the seabaths at Sassnitz, they will go to Wilhelmshöhe, returning in September to Potsdam, where the Empress will await her accouchement. The Emperor has ordered that all of the young Princes of the imperial family shall learn to swim, so a bathing house has been erected on the banks of the Havel, in which the youngsters began their daily practice last Monday.

The Emperor has confirmed the sentence of one year in prison imposed upon the Mennonite, Tiechnor, for refusing to serve in the army on religious grounds. Tiechnor already has served two months' imprisonment on the same charge.

The municipal authorities of Stettin have organized a unique night fête, to take place Sept. 9, to which Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has accepted an invitation. The fête will include an excursion on the River Oder to Haff. The river and town will be set ablaze with electric lights, magnesium candles, &c. A procession of fireships will follow the imperial launch to Haff and return. A large number of Americans have been invited, including Thomas B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway; Lieut. Commander Cowles, Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy at London, and Lieut. Rodgers, Naval Attaché to the American Embassy to France.

Mlle. Marcella Lindh, the soprano, is studying several new rôles for the Milan opera season.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung (Agrarian) makes a demand that the importation of meat in casks shall be prohibited, on the ground that meat thus packed is unwholesome.

Some of the members of the Agricultural Committee of the Landtag go still further, and have announced their purpose to introduce a resolution prohibiting the importation of all meats, without regard to the existence or non-existence of disease among animals in the countries from which they are imported.

JACOB WORTH SCORES AGAIN

Passage of the Abell Bill Followed by Failure of Assemblyman Read's.

Jacob Worth of Brooklyn won another victory over the faction that is opposed to him by the failure of Gov. Morton to sign Assemblyman Read's bill dividing the City Works Department in Brooklyn, and making three departments, instead of only one. Mayor Schieren and City Works Commissioner White were in favor of the bill.

The new departments would be known as the City Works Department, Street Department, and Water Department, and it is said that the Mayor had picked out the men who would be in charge. Mr. White would continue in charge of the City Works Department, his deputy, Mr. Lyman, was slated for the Street Department, and Theodore B. Willis, ex-Naval Officer, and the leader of the anti-Worth faction, was to be in charge of the Water Department. If the bill was signed, and became a law, it would give Mr. Willis a following that Mr. Worth would not relish. He went to Albany, and his influence is thought to be apparent in the Governor's refusal to sign.

Mr. Worth's influence is also thought to be apparent in the passage of the Abell bill, which placed the power of appointments of registers, poll clerks, ballot clerks, and election Inspectors in the hands of the Chairmen of the Republican County Committee and the Democratic Committee. These two events, coming, as they did, during the last week, have brought new life to the Worthites, while the Willis people are greatly chagrined.

There has been considerable feeling aroused over the Abell bill, and Sheriff Buttling and Ballot Clerk Van Deusen of the Board of Elections almost came to blows over it Saturday night. Sheriff Buttling charged Van Deusen with not being a Republican, and the latter said he was as good a Republican as the Sheriff. A fight was imminent, but was prevented by mutual friends.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

With the Fall campaign only a few months away, the talk of a union of all local Democrats, which has been so prevalent the last few days, takes on an air of interest. There seems to be something in the air of Summer that induces talk of harmony. That has been the rule for a few years, but this year the men who are doing the harmony talking for Tammany are men who are in position to carry out the talk if they are in earnest about it.

Men who stand well among the Democrats of the State have informed the Tammany leaders that there will be a fair chance of success in the State this year, if there is not conflict among the Democrats of this city.

Out of all this talk and discussion the whole matter can be sifted down to this one fact: When the time comes Tammany will make a proffer for a union with the State Democracy. If the offer is not accepted, Tammany will put a straight Tammany Hall ticket in the field and work hard to elect it. Some politicians will recall that precisely the same tactics were followed in 1885. Then the County Democracy declined the offer of a combination. Tammany ran a straight ticket, headed by Hugh J. Grant for Sheriff, and it was elected. Many of the Tammany men are depending on the belief that the Platt Republicans will insist this year on a straight Republican local ticket, owing to their dissatisfaction with Mayor Strong for not allowing them to run the Municipal Government. If they can definitely ascertain that this is really the intention of the Platt Republicans, they will be in an easier position to arrange articles of agreement with other Democratic factions than they would be otherwise.

But it is not altogether certain that the Platt Republicans are going to control the Republican City and County Conventions this year. In fact, it looks very much as if the Brookfield faction, which is friendly to Mayor Strong, would control the Republican Convention. If it does so, and the Platt people are not satisfied with its action, the best they can do is to run a bolting ticket. It is not likely, however, that there will be any more deals in the immediate future between Thomas C. Platt and Tammany. The Platt end of the last deal was not carried out. Two appointments made in the hope and belief that the Platt men would protect the old Tammany Police Justices were never paid for by the delivery of the goods.

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The one thing that has encouraged Democrats in this city more than any other since the last election is the fact that the Democrats were able to secure the reapportionment of this city. This reapportionment has doubtless saved at least two or three Assemblymen to the party. Besides that, it has satisfied a number of leaders, both in the Tammany and State Democracy organizations, and made them believe that there is a good chance for Democratic success this year.

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The Tammany Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, will probably meet some time this week to arrange a date for the primary elections in the thirty-five new Assembly districts. Tammany has not held primaries since the last election. It decided not to hold any until after the making of the reapportionment.

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Since Richard Croker went to Europe he has held consultations with ex-Mayor Gilroy, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, and County Clerk Henry D. Purroy. He has also had a talk with ex-Secretary William C. Whitney. Mr. Purroy has just returned from Europe, very hopeful that the Democrats will win the next election in this city. He was at his office in the Court House Building yesterday. He said that, if all the factions of the Democratic Party should get together next Fall, there would be no doubt of success at the polls.

"If the party does not get together, and Tammany alone nominates a good ticket, I am satisfied that that ticket will win," he said. "I shall take part in the primaries and reorganization of Tammany, but I am not now a candidate for anything. I want first to find out if the people want me to serve them again. If they don't, that settles it. If they do, of course, I am always at the service of the people. My impression is that Mr. Croker will return to New-York at an early date, but he did not tell me so, and I do not know that he is coming.

"He is taking a good rest, and I do not believe that he intends coming back to take up the leadership of Tammany Hall again."

WOULD RESULT IN PANIC

Ex-Congressman Straus on the Evils of Unlimited Silver Coinage.

STAMP CANNOT MAKE 50 CENTS $1

Arguments of Silver Men Shown to be Absurd—An Object Lesson Taken From Mexico.

Ex-Congressman Isidor Straus has been carefully studying the silver question in its relation to business men generally, and has just written the Chamber of Commerce the result of his investigations.

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver," says Mr. Straus, "will make merchandise out of our gold currency, drive it out of circulation, contract the circulating medium, and produce panic and disaster. Free and unlimited coinage of silver means silver monometallism. Every country which coins silver to an unlimited extent is on a silver basis. If this country should adopt the free and unlimited coinage of silver, it would say to the world that it desires to sink to the level of China and Mexico, instead of staying in line with the most civilized and advanced commercial nations.

"The idea of invoking the power of Government for the purpose of giving fictitious values to any product or commodity is most absurd. To permit the silver producer to have fifty cents' worth of his metal stamped by the flat of the Government into a debt-liquidating power among our own citizens (in foreign countries it would only be worth its bullion value, after all) of double its market value, is unjust, dishonest, and immoral. It is all bosh to talk about the act of 1873 as having been intended as hostile to silver. No one found any fault with it at the time, as the silver dollar had not circulated for years, because its melting value was greater than its currency value, and for five years after the act was passed silver and gold did not circulate, and, therefore, when the great crime was surreptitiously committed which demonetized the dollars of our daddies,' as the silver fanatics are so fond of expressing it, the paper dollar, which was at a considerable discount from either the silver or gold dollar, was our only circulating medium.

"Go to Mexico to-day, and with an American silver dollar, which contains less silver than a Mexican silver dollar, you can purchase 50 cents' worth of merchandise and get a Mexican dollar besides. This conclusively shows that in a country which has free coinage of silver the money sinks to the level of its bullion value.

"The advocates for the free and unlimited coinage of silver have always delighted in pointing to the enormous corn decline, for a time, in the price of both silver and wheat as cause and effect, and, therefore, that the farmers have been the chief sufferers by the depreciation of silver. The accidental coincidence which gave rise to this condition has recently, however, received an unanswerable refutation, which shows that it was nothing but a coincidence.

"During last Spring the outlook for the wheat crop gave rise to the fear that through injury the prospective supply would be considerably curtailed, and the price advanced to over 80 cents a bushel, without having had any effect on the value of silver. This shows that there is absolutely no relation between the two. At one time last year, owing to shortness of the corn crop, we were confronted with an unprecedented condition of the price of corn having equaled, and for a short time even exceeded, that of wheat.

"In the good old times, as the free and unlimited coinage of silver advocates take a delight in saying, 'a bushel of wheat was as good as a dollar, a bushel of corn was never worth more than half of the price of a bushel of wheat. What better proofs need be adduced that the law of supply and demand is the only one which regulates, in the long run, the value of everything?

"Increased facilities in process of manufacture, of farming, and transportation have reduced the cost of most articles, both of the farm and of the workshop. In the face of all this the price of labor has steadily advanced, and hence the comfort which a day's labor purchases in this country was never so great as it is to-day.

"Another favored argument with the free and unlimited coinage of silver advocates is that the decline in all commodities is an indication of the appreciation of gold. A man who was the possessor of $1,000 in gold in 1800 had no difficulty in lending it in the City of New-York on improved real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, than which there is no better security, and earning $70 a year. That same $1,000, invested in like security to-day, will earn only $40. This clearly shows that money then earned 75 per cent. more than it is capable of earning to-day. Does not this completely refute the argument that everything has declined but gold?

"To sum up, the silver-mine owners have spent considerable money in their efforts to befog the public, and even 'if a lie travels many miles while truth puts on its shoes,' truth is mighty and will prevail in the end."

JUBILEE OF CATHOLIC ABSTAINERS

Mgr. Satolli Will Say Mass—Letter from Archbishop Corrigan.

The arrangements for the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America that is to be held in this city from Aug. 7 to Aug. 11 have been completed.

Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, will say public mass in the cathedral, and the services will be attended by many prominent Catholic clergymen and laymen. Later in the day there will be a parade of the delegates and others who attend the convention. There will be a meeting in Carnegie Hall in the evening, with speakers from all denominations. The business sessions of the convention will be held in Columbus Hall, in West Sixtieth Street.

Archbishop Corrigan, who has taken a great interest in the coming convention, and who has publicly approved it, sent to the Committee of Arrangements an open letter that was also sent in circular form to the priests in the diocese. In this letter the Archbishop says:

"The various arrangements made for the national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which will be held in this city on the 7th of August next, have interested me deeply, and I hereby give them my cordial approval. I am particularly pleased that the Most Reverend Apostolic Delegate will honor the occasion by his presence, and that the solemn mass commemorative of the silver jubilee gathering of an organization deservedly held in high esteem will be celebrated in the cathedral.

"Permit me to express the hope that the priests and people of New-York will take such an active interest in this important event that the convention will be a memorable one in the history of the temperance movement. I trust also that the convention may awaken new zeal in temperance work, on more distinctly religious lines, as suggested in a previous letter, and that clergymen wrote, deprecating criminal action clergymen may be established, with the consent of the reverend pastors, throughout the entire diocese."

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers and General Secretary of the National Union thinks that about 10,000 people, from all parts of the country, will come to the convention. They will be the guests of the Church in this city, as Archbishop Corrigan has made the affair an archdiocesan instead of a local one, as it first was.

St. Luke's Refuses Patients.

The authorities of St. Luke's Hospital, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, declined to receive private patients Saturday, inasmuch as they are limited in accommodations pending their removal to new quarters, on Morningside Heights, in the Fall.

Many lots of the land on which the old hospital stands have already been sold, and the western half of the building has to be torn down so as to turn the lots over to the purchasers by Aug. 15. The capacity of the hospital is 225 beds, which will be reduced by one-half until the removal.

A BRILLIANT SEASON EXPECTED

Managers and Actors Looking Forward to Much Better Business for the Coming Theatrical Year.

Everything seems to indicate that the coming theatrical season in this country will be one of the most prosperous on record. For the last two years the seasons have been very disastrous. A few of the more prominent attractions have weathered the storms and made money, but for one case of this kind the record contained a hundred disasters. Companies were stranded all over the country, and members were forced to make their way back to New-York or their homes the best way they could. The last two seasons will not soon be forgotten by the managers and actors who suffered from them, and if the coming one is as prosperous as everybody expects it to be, it will go far toward undoing some of the evil done in the past two years.

The managers and artists have imbibed their rosy views of next season from the general trend of business throughout the country. They all agree that the troubles of the last two seasons were brought about by the financial depression. It is a fact that in hard times the theatre is the first luxury to be dropped, especially in the smaller cities, and equally a fact that when good times return the theatre is one of the first institutions to receive the benefit. That good times are fast coming back is evident to everybody who reads the newspapers. Factories all over the land are voluntarily increasing the wages of their employes, which is strong evidence of the end of the financial depression. Business is picking up from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there is every reason to believe that by next Fall, when the theatrical season opens, money will be plenty all over the land; and if this proves true the theatres will once again begin to take it in.

There are signs, too, that the managers will offer first-class bills to attract the audiences. In New-York a number of novelties have already been announced, among them "Le Collier de la Reine" at Daly's, "The City of Pleasure" and Olga Nethersole at the Empire, "The Sporting Duchess" at the Academy, "His Excellency" at the Broadway, "The Shop Girl" at Palmer's, and new plays at Daly's and the Lyceum. Mr. Hammerstein's Olympia Theatre will be open, with "Excelsior, Jr.," a new burlesque by the author of "1492." In Boston "Burmah" will be produced, and in Philadelphia and Chicago a number of new productions are promised. Henry Irving and John Hare are coming over from England to make a tour of the country, and the prospect of a brilliant artistic season is a great one.

Said a leading New-York manager yesterday, speaking on this subject: "The dark days have gone and a bright dawn is about to arise over the theatrical world. People will have money to spend next season, and the theatres are going to offer them first-class inducements for it. We all feel sure that the good times are coming, and we are all looking for one of the brightest seasons in the history of the American stage. If we are disappointed it will be a heavy blow to the American theatre. We have passed through two of the worst seasons on record, and I don't think many of us could go through a third. But there is no danger of that. Money is coming back to the capitalist and the workingman, and when money is plenty the theatres are all right."

A CALL TO IRISH-AMERICANS

The Military Union Meets to Arrange for Concerted Action Looking Toward Ireland's Independence.

The Irish-American Military Union held a special convention yesterday afternoon in Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, for the purpose of issuing a call for encampment of Irish-American military organizations at Bridgeport, Conn., in the Summer of 1896. Gen. W. F. Kelly of Philadelphia presided.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: C. O'Connor McLaughlin, Chairman; Major Gen. Boylan, Major McQuaid, Inspector Gen. James B. Murphy, and Capt. O'Rourke. The committee introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time having arrived when Irishmen must unite and prepare for a grand struggle for the independence of their country, the delegates of the Irish-American Military Union, in convention assembled, do hereby invite all Irish-American military organizations in these United States to affiliate with this union to the end that, having one purpose in view, we may be in a position to take concerted action at all times, and that we may establish such a brotherhood of affection as will be capable of effective work toward securing Ireland's independence; that we furthermore invite such organizations to appear with us in camp at Bridgeport, Conn., in the Summer of 1896, where there will be an opportunity for military instructions on a grand scale.

Mr. McLaughlin, on behalf of the committee, introduced the following resolutions:

We, the delegates of the Irish-American Military Union, in convention assembled, do hereby tender the gallant patriots of Cuba our heartiest wishes for the triumph of their cause; that, in our opinion, they deserve the sympathy and support of all liberty-loving peoples; and be it resolved, that we call upon Congress, immediately after convening, to take steps toward extending to the Cubans recognition as belligerents; and be it

Resolved, That we believe the South American republics which successfully have thrown off the Spanish yoke should also extend to them recognition.

The resolutions were carried, copies of which are to be sent to the President and Congress.

Among those present were:

Gen. Harry Walsh, Washington, D. C.; Aide P. J. Keating, Paymaster Gen. Patrick O'Brien, Philadelphia; Quartermaster Gen. W. Joyce, Scranton, Penn.; Inspector General J. B. Murphy, Philadelphia; Judge Advocate General T. B. Romayne, Commissary Gen. A. Rogers, Chief Signal Officer L. B. Buschy, Ordnance Chief J. Hawks, Chief of Artillery F. M. Dollard, Chief of Aides Capt. W. J. Osborne, Capt. W. Cantillon, and Capt. P. M. McCabe.

AN ADOPTED CHILD DISCARDED

A Three-Year-Old Girl Found in Brooklyn with a Placard on Her Back.

Joseph Merz of 34 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, while riding along New-Jersey Avenue, near Alabama Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Saturday night, found a small child crying. He took the child to the Butler Avenue Precinct Police Station, where she was turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

On the child's back was pinned a piece of paper on which was written: "The under of this child will please take her to a home. She is an adopted child, and sick all the time; can't get her cured. I am a poor widow, and work hard all the time for my living. I spent all my money; all I had to get her cured. Her name is Minnie Holland, and she is three years old. Her people are dead."

Missionary Society's Leniency.

The Executive Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, that met in the Church Mission Home, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, a few days ago, rescinded the action that it had taken at its previous meeting to prosecute criminally Henry A. Oakley, late Treasurer, and the Rev. William A. Newbold, late Secretary of the society, in whose accounts there was a shortage of nearly $41,000.

Mr. Oakley has made full restitution of the funds for which he was responsible, and of what little could be gained by the prosecution of Mr. Newbold, who is said to have become a mental wreck. Many prominent clergymen wrote, deprecating criminal action against Mr. Newbold, who, they thought, had been punished enough by having been deposed from the ministry. It was also said that the Executive Committee had been legally advised that it could be very doubtful if Oakley could be successfully prosecuted, inasmuch as the money for which he was responsible had been restored.

Sunday Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived to-day for the season, coming up from New-York on their yacht, the Conqueror. Mrs. Mary A. Gordon of Boston has rented the Potter cottage, Sunnyside Place, for the season. To-day's arrivals include Augustus Heard of Washington, visiting Frederick Sheldon; John Pettitt, Thomas Pride, Charles Rhodes, and Miss Mary A. Thompson of New-York; Eugene S. Kimball, Miss H. S. Kimball, Miss Hattie Kimball, and Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Jewett of Boston; Edward A. Greene of Philadelphia, and Thomas V

nouncement of it has been made by the college officials, that every body may become familiar with the new commencement plan. The change principally concerns Wednesday, Commencement Day, and the details of the exercises on that day have all been explained to the seniors. The announcement is as follows:

The candidates for degrees will form on the college campus along the walk running from Alumni Hall to Vanderbilt Hall, in the following order: A. B.'s, with the head in front of Alumni Hall; Ph. B.'s, with the head opposite the Pierson statue; LL. B.'s, opposite the central part of the old library, and behind them M. A.'s, M. L.'s, D. C. L.'s, M. D.'s, and Ph. D.'s. Members of each group will form in the same order in which they will be seated in the chapel, the number of the pew assigned to each candidate being given out before Commencement Day. The graduates will similarly form, two abreast, in the order of graduation on the central walk, extending from Vanderbilt to Durfee. The corporation, candidates for honorary degrees, members of Faculties, and invited guests will form on the walk south of the Treasury Building, facing the Library, and will fall in behind the candidates for degrees.

The line of the procession will be to Elm Street, between Alumni Hall and Durfee, down Elm Street to college by a diagonal path across the green to the Dixwell Monument back of Center Church, by another diagonal path to the corner of Chapel and College Streets, to the court yard of Vanderbilt Hall, through the archway toward Osborn Hall, and by the walk in front of the "Brick Row" to Battell Chapel. Along this walk the candidates will form a double line, and let the President, corporation, Faculty, invited guests, and graduates pass through into the chapel.

The seats in the chapel will be assigned as follows: The corporation, candidates for honorary degrees, the Faculty, and invited guests will occupy the platform; the graduates will be seated in the south aisle, (the recent addition to the chapel,) in the south central aisle, and in the part of the west gallery; the musicians and chorus in the north transept. The northwest and south galleries will be reserved for ladies, for which separate tickets will be issued. The body of the chapel will be filled with the candidates for degrees, the Ph. D.s occupying the north aisle, the A. B.'s the centre aisle and half the next aisle. The candidates for the LL. B. and Ph. B. other degrees will occupy the southern transept.

The degrees will be conferred in the order in which the candidates are drawn up in the procession. The "Bachelors"—that is, the seniors in the college, the Scientific School, and the Law School, will receive them through representatives selected on the basis of scholarship. The other candidates will receive the diplomas direct from the President. Each group of candidates will rise and be "presented" to the corporation by the Deans of the respective Faculties, and the candidates for honorary degrees by an orator selected for the occasion. Thereupon the President will confer the degrees upon the candidates, handing the diplomas to them individually as they close the platform, or to their representatives. The latter will return to their seats and distribute the documents to their owners immediately after the benediction is pronounced. The candidates will rise when presented, and remain standing until their representatives have returned to their seats. Candidates for higher degrees will receive their diplomas in person from the President. The general instructions include the following. Each candidate, unless especially excused, must report promptly at 10:15 to take part in the procession, and must be present in the chapel during the morning ceremonies. He must also return all books taken from the library and discharge all of his obligations to the Treasurer by Saturday, June 22, if he is to receive his diploma on Commencement Day.

The recent changes with regard to the arrangements for the alumni dinner this year has provoked a good deal of comment from the Yale men here and elsewhere. It has occasioned the following editorial from "The Yale Alumni Weekly:" "There is a lively disposition in some quarters to find much fault with the university officials for the elimination of class reports from the after-dinner speeches of the alumni dinner at commencement. The accusation is made that this change is an attempt to stifle free speech and to prevent criticism before the alumni of the acts and plans of the powers that be. Last year at the commencement season the air was charged with inquiry of and comment on the recent changes in the life here, and this fact is coupled with the recent order of the Executive Committee of the alumni as to speeches from representatives of the different reunion classes, as such, and the two are considered to be the cause and effect.

"But what have these committee members, representing all the departments of the university, done? They have taken the responsibility of transferring all the speeches from representatives of the classes which hold reunions, from the alumni dinner on Wednesday night to the meeting of the alumni on Tuesday morning. In so doing they have tried to bring such parts of the exercises of commencement week as are under their charge into conformity with the ideas of the new commencement. As the exercises at centre Church will be of a thoroughly university character, and be far less prolonged and trying than hitherto, so the commencement dinner, according to the new plan, will be on a more reasonable basis. It will begin more promptly, and will not last until it dies a lingering death, but will be confined to speeches of the greatest general interest, and close without tiring out all those who attend. To crowd in all the class speeches at this dinner was doing too much. Many of them are very interesting, but not all of them are adapted to an occasion of such wide and general interest. At the meeting of the alumni as such, where the peculiar interests of the alumni body and all its different sections are most properly considered, these speeches will be most in order."

The following is a list of the supervisors of the approaching entrance examinations for Yale, so far as they have been determined: Albany, N. Y., B. B. Boltwood of the Sheffield Scientific School; Andover, Mass., Prof. Perrin and C. E. Stone of the Scientific School; Auburn, N. Y., O. Strong, '85; Buffalo, N. Y., W. W. Nichols of the Scientific School; Chicago, Dr. Phelps and Prof. Mixter of the Scientific School; Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. L. Dickson, '75; Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Roberts; Columbus, Ohio, W. H. Page, '89; Concord, N. H., Prof. Adams; Denver, Col., W. B. Herr, '86, S. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., W. L. Cushing, '72; Easthampton, Mass., John C. Tracy of the Scientific School; Exeter, N. H., Prof. Ladd; Galveston, Texas, Jos. Cooper, '72; Knoxville, Tenn., L. M. G. Baker; Lakeville, Conn., Prof. H. P. Wright; Lawrenceville, N. J., Prof. Setchell; Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. J. H. Pratt, '82; New-York City, Prof. Smith, Prof. Schwab, Prof. Chittenden, and W. J. Gies of the Scientific School; Norwich, Conn.; Prof. Verrill of the Scientific School; Philadelphia, Penn., Prof. H. S. Williams; Pittsburg, Penn., Dr. Robinson; Portland, Me., J. W. Hill, '78; Pottstown, Penn., Mr. Taylor; St. Louis, Mo., G. G. Martin, '93; St. Paul, Minn., W. F. Booth, '84; San Francisco, Cal., S. D. Thacher, '83; Southborough, Mass., W. T. H. Howe, S. S. S.; Stamford, Conn., F. W. Williams; Scranton, Penn., W. H. Buell, '80; Tacoma, Washington, the Rev. A. P. Powelson, '82, T. S.; Washington, D. C., Prof. G. P. Whittelsey, '78; Watertown, Conn., Horace Taft, '83.

BUSY WEEK AT PRINCETON.

The One Shadow on the Otherwise Successful Exercises.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—The past week has been a busy one for the faculty and students of Princeton University. On Saturday, a week ago yesterday, the commencement exercises of the one hundred and forty-eighth graduating class began, and from that time until yesterday every hour has been taken up with the numerous events of commencement week and, subsequently, of the hurry and bustle of departure for homes. A great crowd of visitors has been in attendance.

The elaborate programme of the commencement exercises was carried out with great success, the execution of the class day schedule being regarded as the finest accomplished for many years. It is felt among Princeton's students generally, and among the great throng of visitors that a vote of thanks is due the Class Day Committee for its untiring efforts. The committee was headed by Jacob S. Otto of Buffalo, N. Y., the popular first baseman on the university baseball nine. He had as his assistants William J. Baird of Philadelphia, James Blair, Jr., of Scranton, Penn.; Joseph S. Bunting of Philadelphia, Penn.; Howard A. Colby of New-York City, William B. Cooke of Wheeling, West Va.; James N. Decker of Scranton, Penn.; John C. Harding of Evanston, Ill.; Richard D. Hatch of New-York City, Augustus P. Holly, Jr., of New-York City, Theodore S. Huntington of Columbus, Ohio; Robert A. Inch of Washington, D. C.; D. R. James, Jr., of Brooklyn; Edward Mann of East Orange, N. J.; Henry A. McNulty of Orange, N. J.; L. Fred Pease of Germantown, Penn., Knox Taylor of Mound Brook, N. J.; Arthur R. Teal of Elizabeth, N. J.; William D. Ward of Rochester, N. Y., and George A. D. White of Titusville, Penn.

Only one event shadowed the exercises, and that was the sad occurrence of Saturday night, June 8, when two freshmen, Garrett Cochran and Frederick P. Ohl, were shot on Nassau Street by the drunken negro, John Collins. Frequent references were made to it in the speeches made and the prayers offered during the exercises. On Wednesday Ohl died at the Isabella McCosh Infirmary, and the same day the three undergraduate classes of the colleges met separately and passed suitable resolutions of sympathy and sorrow at his death.

The graduating class was a strong one in all departments of the university and will be especially missed on the athletic field and in the musical organizations. Seven members of the class have played on the 'Varsity baseball nine, and five of these were on this year's team. Nine of the members have played on the 'Varsity football eleven, and seven of these played on this year's team. Twenty-nine of its members were in the 'Varsity musical organizations, and twenty-nine were in the dramatic club.

EXAMINATIONS AT CORNELL.

Much Dissatisfaction Expressed—The Future of Prof. Collin.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16.—All examinations in the several colleges ended for the year on Thursday. The old system of final examination was reverted to at the beginning of the Spring term, for as many professors as chose to give only one examination a term. The result was that about half the departments went back to the final system, while the other half continued to give preliminary examinations at regular periods throughout the term. Much dissatisfaction has been the result. The demand among the students is for either one system or the other. A mixture of the two has proved confusing and unpopular.

The announcement was given out Monday that Charles A. Collin had resigned his professorship in the School of Law. In Prof. Collin the university loses one of its most brilliant and popular instructors. He has always been a practical, as opposed to a theoretical or bookish, lawyer. He never taught until he entered the Cornell Faculty, and even then he did not dissociate himself entirely from the rough-and-tumble life of practical lawyer. He coupled with his law teaching such outside work as that connected with the position of Commissioner of Statutory Revision of New-York State. He was also legal adviser of Govs. Flower and Hill. During the last year his work was almost entirely restricted to the Law School, and he has been considering whether he should devote himself wholly to teaching or to practice. Late this Spring he decided to accept an offer to form a partnership with William F. Sheehan, late Lieutenant Governor of New-York. Prof. Collin will retain his residence in Ithaca this Summer and carry on his work in the Summer Law School, but will move with his family to New-York early in the Fall. His successor has not been appointed yet, but it is likely that Prof. Schurman will try to draw on some of the Eastern university Law Schools for a suitable successor to Prof. Collin. His department was the law of contracts and statutory law.

Entrance examinations for next year begin next Friday, and will continue until June 17.

Orators at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16.—There are three occasions during commencement week when the students have good opportunities to display their oratorical abilities. The sophomores hold the boards at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening, with the Dewey prize declamations, to be followed by the seniors in their Class Day exercises Tuesday afternoon, and by the graduation orators of the same class on Wednesday afternoon. The declamations announced are as follows: "The Marseillaise," Curtis W. Barker; Hugo's "Battle of Waterloo," Frank L. Cubley; Hugo's "The Human Mind," Clarence P. Moser; Garfield's "An Historic Parallel," Raymond G. Phillips; Heine's "Shakespeare's Shylock," Frank P. Reilly; Fowler's "Abraham Lincoln," Arthur C. Simmons; Cushing's "Eulogy on New-England," Henry A. Smith; Stryker's "Empire State Express," Charles B. Tenney.

Henry D. Shedd will preside as master of ceremonies at the Class Day exercises, and the other parts are assigned as follows, all the speeches except the tree and pipe orations to be given at the Lyceum: President's address, A. T. Freeman; history, Daniel H. Cole; oration, Norman G. Van Voorhis; poem, G. W. Chapman; prophecy, B. G. Estes; senior bone speech, J. T. Humphrey; junior bone speech, A. J. Richards; tree oration, Abram Lipsky; pipe oration, S. P. Puffer. The closing portion of the programme, with several class songs, will be given on the campus. The following are the subjects of the graduating orations: Edmund Rankin Before the House of Commons," Frederick William Allen; "Plea for Oratorical Culture," Benjamin G. Estes; "Literary Emancipation of the South," Albert T. Freeman; "Conservatism and Radicalism in Literature," Edward P. Smith; "John Marshall and the Constitution of the United States," William C. Kohlmetz; "Influence of the Pulpit in American Literature," Arthur H. Simpson; "True Functions of a Literary Critic," Richard L. Saunders; "Genius and Environment," Joseph L. Humphrey; "Joan of Arc," Richard K. Wheeler.

The Garnet at Union.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 16.—The '96 Garnet, the annual publication of the Greek letter fraternities of the college, has just appeared. It is bound in garnet cloth, and the typography and numerous cuts of society emblems and illustrations are the best ever seen in the history of the college. It is dedicated to President Raymond, whose photograph forms the frontispiece. All the college organizations are represented by illustrations, with lists of the members. The Law School, Medical College, and College of Pharmacy all receive notice.

The leading articles are by William H. McElroy, '60; ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice of Massachusetts, '44, and Homer Greene, '76. The Garnet Board was as follows: Editor in Chief—Alva Peckham, Chi Psi; Business Editor—William H. Hall, Beta Theta Pi; Literary Editor—D. Howard Craver, Alpha Delta Phi; Athletic Editor—Major A. Twiford, Psi Upsilon; J. G. Beckwith, Sigma Phi; Charles W. Clowe, Delta Phi; Howard Mallery, Delta Upsilon; Howard West, Phi Delta Theta; James H. Dunham, Phi Gamma Delta; Edward P. McKeefe, Kappa Alpha; Waldo H. Sanford, Phi Sigma Kappa, medical department.

Hobart College Graduates.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 16.—The following is the programme for the seventieth annual commencement exercises of Hobart College: Sunday, June 23—8 A. M., early communion, the Rev. S. S. Burleson of Oneida, Wis., officiating; 10:30 A. M., sermon before St. John's Guild by the Rev. B. S. Saunderson of Bath; 7:45 P. M., baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. William White Wilson of Chicago. Monday, June 24—2 P. M., freshmen prize declamations; 3:30 P. M., public debate of Hobart Debating Union; Tuesday, June 25—10 A. M., meeting Board of Trustees; 10:30 A. M., White Rhetorical Prize orations; 11 A. M., Class Day exercises; 3 P. M., alumni meeting; 8:30 P. M., meeting of Phi Beta Kappa. Wednesday, June 26—9:30 A. M., prayers at St. John's Chapel; 10 A. M., graduating exercises at Smith's Opera House, with Demarest Library addresses, Bishop Henry C. Potter of New-York presiding; 12 M., opening of new Library Hall; 1 P. M., commencement dinner; 4 P. M., election of alumni Trustee; 7 P. M., President's reception.

The graduating class includes the following-named students: Frank E. Lawson, Batavia; Edward W. Burleson, Oneida, Wis.; Robert J. Phillips, Watertown; Frank F. Beckerman, Chicago, Ill.; Evans S. Parker, Geneva; Albert E. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Merton L. Wills, Bath; Howard E. Barlow, Phelps; Walter J. Lockton, Michigan City, Ind.; George C. Lehmann, Buffalo; Birney Blackwell, New-York; Floyd R. Chase, Watertown; David C. Huntingdon, Buffalo; Edward J. Cook, Warren, Ohio; Lewis H. Elliott, Maryville; Ransom S. Hooker, Cooperstown; George F. Hanbury, Pekin, Ill.—a total of seventeen.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—1—United States vs. Bonlay. 2—Same vs. American Exchange National Bank. 3—Same vs. Gandolfi. 4—Same vs. Cutajar. 5—Same vs. One Pair Diamond Earrings. 6—Same vs. One Gold Watch. 7—Same vs. Sixty-nine Paintings. 8—Same vs. Wiechers. 9—Same vs. Herron. 10—Same vs. Cutajar. 11—Same vs. Gandolfi. 12—Same vs. same. 13—Same vs. Cuneo & Cutajar. 14—Same vs. Cutajar. 15—Same vs. Cuneo & Cutajar. 16—Same vs. Cutajar and Lombardi. 17—Same vs. Three Horses. 18—Same vs. Lasker. 19—Same vs. Lombardi. 20—Same vs. Isaacs. 21—Same vs. Gandolfi. 22—Same vs. Bonanno. 23—United States vs. Bonanno. 24—Same vs. Corn Exchange Bag Company. 25—Same vs. McDougall. 26—Same vs. same. 27—Same vs. Irwin. 28—Same vs. Brewer. 29—Same vs. Bonanno. 30—Same vs. same. 31—Same vs. Corn Exchange Bag Company. 32—Same vs. New-York Fruit Importing Company. 33—Same vs. same. 34—Same vs. same. 35—Same vs. same. 36—Same vs. Franchi & Cutajar. 37—Same vs. Becke & Aich. 38—Same vs. Seventeen Boxes Snakes and Monkeys. 39—Same vs. Seven Bales Tobacco. 40—Same vs. Wuensch. 41—Same vs. Jones and Sabeston. 42—Same vs. Jenkins.

Cases will not be set down for the following week.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. McCann. 2—Hess vs. Eisen.

Class IV.—3—Goodhart vs. Rider. 4—Lock vs. Wagnalls.

Class VI.—5—Downes vs. Vernam. 6—Saalfield vs. Saalfield.

Class VII.—7—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 8—Jacobs vs. McCahill.

Class VIII.—9—Snyder vs. Story. 10—Dawson vs. Young Women's Christian Association. 11—American Lithographic Company vs. Giles Lithographing Company. 12—Matter of Oppenheimer. 13—Beck & Pauli Lithographing Company vs. Schuite. 14—London vs. Reinhart. 15—Oesterlein vs. Betz. 16—Ashborn vs. Ginsberg. 17—Citizens' National Bank vs. Dauchy. 18—Gebhard vs. Davis. 19—Flannagan vs. Stein. 20—Putnam vs. Press Publishing Company. 21—Matchett vs. Lindberg. 22—Lyle vs. Little. 23—Rosefield vs. Phillip. 24—Sedgwick vs. Hayes. 25—Chandler vs. Chandler. 26—Ellenshon vs. Keyes. 27—Downes vs. Vernam. 28—Schubart vs. Howe. 29—Thebaud vs. Boisanbin. 30—Burrowes vs. Thompson. 31—Rasch vs. Schmidt. 32—Matter of Barrie. 33—Matter of Rice. 34—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 35—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 36—Rosenberg vs. Steg. 37—Jones vs. Lindsay. 38—Birk vs. Birk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.—220—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company vs. Dunham. 230—Mayor, &c., vs. Brannon. 257—Ernst vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. 259—Cone vs. Holt. 261—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company vs. Newcombe. 262—Hussey vs. Comfort. 263—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company vs. Hayward. 264—Chapuis vs. Mathot. 265—Dominguez vs. Meyer. 266—Thomas vs. Thomas. 267—Little vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 268—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company vs Steubenville Street Railway. 271—Boussod vs. Patrick. 272—Same vs. same. 273—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company vs. Kelly. 275—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company vs. Seipert. 276—Board of Home Missions vs. Mayor, &c. 2—Pearson vs. Hudson Tunnel Railway Company. 256—Kaiser vs. Schwab.

Divorce.—1097—Phillips vs. Phillips. 3006—Thompson vs. Thompson. 3013—Hanby vs. Hanby. 3007—Schnyder vs. Schnyder. 3009—Finkelstein vs. Finkelstein. 3083—Fricke vs. Fricke. 3084—Chambers vs. Chambers. 3085—Greig vs. Greig. 3086—Ivers vs. Smith. 3087—Belyea vs. Belyea. 3088—Ruthburg vs. Ruthburg. 3089—Olsen vs. Olsen. 3090—Canning vs. Canning. 3091—Noble vs. Noble. 3092—Pflugi vs. Pflugi. 3093—Silverman vs. Silverman. 3094—Naif vs. Naif. 3095—Krey vs. Krey. 3096—Cronheim vs. Cronheim. 3097—Mills vs. Mills. 3098—La Ceca vs. La Ceca.

Law and Fact.—184—Oehm vs. Leibinger.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar called in Part II. Now at 10:30 A. M. Will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

6829—Lennon vs. Hines. 5422—Latham vs. De Lobsele. 2254—Thompson vs. Thompson. 2282—Lyman vs. John Anderson Company. 3451—Smith vs. Savin. 3516—Smith vs. Posey. 3523—Brown vs. Rainey. 3527—Douglas vs. Dieter. 3589—American Horse Exchange vs. Strauss. 4880—Wilson vs. Yancy. 2491—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbeck. 1530—Schlansky vs. Aldrich. 1571—Same vs. same. 3376—Heide vs. Jaeckle. 6381—McGonnigle vs. Brennan. 3088—Clinton Bank vs. Collignon. 2083—Parretta vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company. 3078—Atlas Iron Construction Company vs. Carlin. 3252—Goodwin vs. Gibbons Superheating Company. 1502—Johannessen vs. Manufacturers' and Merchants' German-American Insurance Company. 915—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. The Mayor, &c. 2298—American Forcite Powder Company vs. Brady. 3222—Dean vs. Empire City Cleverone vs. Lehigh Valley Railway Company. 2253—Crulkshank vs. Woodruff. 3248—Moran vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3226—Stoege vs. Kuschewsky.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term. Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

32—Sullivan vs. Hartman. 111—Weisenfels vs. Kelly. 126—Styles vs. Blume. 112—Rozell vs. Benton. 119—Bremmer vs. Kaempfer. 40—Mosher vs. Lewis. 27—Gran vs. Cruz. 35—Castariano vs. Dupe. 57—Wallace Miller Company vs. Valentine. 82—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 93—Pierce vs. Cahill. 26—Billig vs. Billig. 100—Church vs. Sieger. 116—Hiell vs. Guntzer. 117—Foskett & Bishop Company vs. Cavinato. 3—Fitzpatrick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 13—Gal vs. Renoux. 34—Baum vs. Morris. 5—Hammond vs. Fischer. 9—Kelly a Shanks. 110—Carroll vs. Carroll. 120—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 33—Barbig vs. Stewart. 42—Snyder vs. Seaman. 55—Trautman vs. Schole. 77—Cohn vs. Cohn. 88—Eckenroth vs. Eagan. 113—Empsey vs. McKeighin. 91—Bryne vs. Bryne. 101—Beck vs. Beck. 114—McConville vs. Fifth National Bank. 127—Amberg vs. Rosse. 6—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 7—Kelly & Jones Company vs. same. 8—Pierce-Price Steam Heating Company vs. same. 9—Detroit Radiator Company vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

10—Ryan vs. Rawnsley. 14—Da Flou vs. Lennon. 17—Dorr vs. Brandt. 20—Brown vs. Longstaff. 21—Caputo vs. Caputo. 26—Maitland vs. Drew. 27—Mehrtens vs. Conkling.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

Unsafe Building 230 Cherry Street. 1506—Davis vs. The New-York Recorder Company. 1592—Hill vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 1624—Goldschmidt vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. 1620—Russell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1636—Drought vs. Stern. 1651—Raftery vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1507—Davis vs. Hopfinsack. 1661—Homans vs. Dounce. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 2080—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 1387—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1548—Hopkins vs. Inman International Steamship Company. 883—Michaelis vs. Gahren. 1375—Wynn vs. Salmon. 1605—Wadsworth vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 1783—Pfiender vs. Smedley. 412—Becker vs. Lindemann. 1580—Goldberg vs. Marks. 1511—Phillips vs. Rouse. 3045—Harmon vs. Dexter. 1419—Craig vs. Rosenthal. 1471—Riwo vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. ——Meincke vs. Meincke. 1525—Kemelhor vs. Fleischhauer. 1550—Carney vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1584—Goll vs. Schmidt. 1683—Eller vs. Fletcher. 1690—Daly vs. Campbell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until July 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

902—Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company vs. De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—205—Estate of Filipo Posito. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—George B. Roys, Thomas D. Mason, Charles A. Crawford, Patrick Rowe, (No. 2,) Francis E. Cozans, and Bernard W. Wolff.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1061—Sarah Shiel. 1062—John Horgan. 1038—Patrick Crowe.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. —Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

8979—Sachs vs. Tamsen. 1074—McCoy vs. Crane. 1788—Curtis vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 4332—Doyle vs. Oeters. 1762—Oppel vs. Friedman. 1672—Dahlman vs. Chenken. 1727—Doran vs. Hilton. 789—Enders vs. Heidelbach. 1708—Lefler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4135—Koenig vs. same. 1725—Regener vs. Quick. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 3796—Simmons vs. Newcombe. 1630—Fried vs. Pehlman. 1675—Williams vs. National Fire Insurance Company. 1382—Enders vs. Kamber. 1700—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 1680—Abbey vs. Thompson. 1422—Travers vs. Cohen. 1423—Cone vs. Herbst. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1836—Winston vs. same. 1916—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Stajer. 1870—O'Shaughnessy vs. Union Railway Company. 1872—Shanley vs. same. 1875—Reed vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1962—Flynn vs. Marine Steamship Company. 1983—Check vs. France. 1954—Same vs. same. 1968—Seward vs. Abel. 2033—Anderson vs. Dahlen. 2058—Clapp vs. Dwyer. 2058—Frank vs. Topiltz. 1582—Titus vs. Osborn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. —Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1958—Harvey vs. Healy. 1570—Waffel vs. United States Lodge Independent Order of L. A. 1444—Kilpatrick vs. Brughold. 1445—Same vs. same. 1466—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1400—Sternglanz vs. Tamsen. 1506—Baruch vs. Everard. 4484½—Ferguson vs. Ehret. 1109—Uptegrove vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 589—O'Leary vs. O'Neill. 2115—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1949—Meiles vs. Bell. 1937—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4504—Noonan vs. Brethenon. 4484—Maher vs. Martin. 4121—Rosenfeld vs. Reed. 4106—Schuyler vs. Duffy. 4235—Stringham vs. Whitney. 4051—Sommers vs. Crane. 3207—Cooper vs. Oatman. 447—Cragg vs. Broadbelt. 4000—Flanders vs. Cassidy. 4560—McClosky vs. Hillery. 4585—Patterson vs. S. & S. Manufacturing Company. 4126—Hafers vs. Harburger. 4458—Weller vs. Stiller. 4566—Clausen & Price Brewing Company vs. Madden. 4364—Manning vs. Cullen. 4573—W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company vs. Saalfield. 4446—Hefferman vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 4258—Lenahan vs. Angus. 4586—Kurzman vs. Bagot. 4498—Kattick vs. Aronson. 2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 4603—Darling vs. Gonzales. 4619—Patterson vs. Reilly. 4641½—Bell vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistants Rollins and Fox. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Adolph Binenfeld. 2—John Murphy and Bernard Brown. 3—Maria Cunco. 4—Albert La Berge. 5—John Barry. 6—Dominico Dembrosio. 7—Joseph Block. 8—Rosie Bellman. 9—George Rose. 10—Joseph Carson. 11—Charles Wassell. 12—Chauncey Rolns. 13—Jennie Howard. 14—Mary Egan. 15—John Egan. 16—Frank Alliso. 17—Michael Bertano. 18—Thomas Seaman. 19—John A. Tonner.

Pleadings.—1—George H. La Porte. 2—Walter D. Botts. 3—James Regan. 4—Paul Kiegler. 5—Julius Lasz. 6—William A. Ruggles. 7—John Fogarty. 8—Arthenasus Alexaradrus. 9—Max Friedman and Samuel Friedman. 10—George Brummell. 11—George Smith. 12—Giovanni Columbara.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntrye for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People. No day calendar.

Referee Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—German Savings Bank vs. De La Montagne—Frank L. Donohue. Adler vs. Judson—Gilbert M. Speir.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Elizabeth Henderson vs. Robert Henderson—James J. Nealis.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Brown, J. 31—Knickerbocker Steamship Company vs. Jansen. 1—Bergenson vs. Same. 2—Same vs. Same. The County of Kings. 51—Higgins vs. Tefft. 53—Schultz vs. Henningson. 54—Carter vs. Smith. 55—Miles, Jr., vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 58—Lannon vs. Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company. 57—Finlay vs. Leary. 58—Manning vs. Dalton. 59—Munday vs. Munday. 60—May vs. McKane. 61—Selter vs. Selter. 9—Medeo vs. Beyer. 10—Overton vs. Overton. 18—Rue vs. Chennock. 20—Karbaum vs. Herpst. 21—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 72—Gregory vs. Alexander. Nos. 203, 240, and 241.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J. 2030—Hannigan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 650—Kessler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 516—Eble vs. Halck. 1281—Hahn vs. Pain's Spectacle Company. 1249—O'Malley, (preferred,) vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1283—Richvs. Smith. 2400—Sheridan (N. D. 18) vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1058—Pine (N. D. 18) vs Bedell. 990—Cummisky vs. Bachman Brewing Company. 2339—Smith vs. Piel. 8414—Morse vs. Granger. 1253—D'Angely vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 946—Kiederling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 713—White vs. Jefferson. 977—Murphy (N. D. 18) vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1335¼.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J. Part II. —Osborne, J.

966—Lewis vs. Whittier. 1237—Murphy vs. Murphy, executor, &c. 884—Doelger et al. vs. Kniep. 2104—Flynn, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 813—Dolan vs. Hodgson et al. 608—Dillon vs. McSweeney. 776—Ericsson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 996—Hoyt vs. Husing. 1163—Smith, Jr., infant, &c., vs. Wilson et al. 85—Maguire vs. Empire Warehouse Company. 311—Bennett vs. Wechsler et al. 1239—Dolan, infant, vs. Dolan. 1008—Faustich vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1095—Arlt vs. Greenberg. 997—Blum vs. Ibert. 420—Pearl vs. Macaulay. 772—Hare vs. City of Brooklyn. 1316—Cullen vs. Jones. 1317—Fidelity Casualty Company of New-York vs. Martin. 2874—Quinn, infant, &c., vs. Wechsler et al. 905—Dight, infant, &c., vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Company. 1322—McChestney vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1823—Dalton vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1824—Boerum vs. Feltman. 1826—Jones, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1328—Molrash vs. Herrmann. 1331—Campbell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1332—Rickel vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1336—Wells vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1338—Daly vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1340—McBride vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1341—From, administrator, &c., vs. Bush.

For Inquest.—768—Watson et al. vs. Miller. 588—Hoyt vs. Assip et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 642.

CITY COURT.—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 553—Reynolds vs. Fisher. 298—Putnam & Co. vs. Little Sisters of the Poor et al. 1184—Leonard et al. vs. Malone.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The wills of Alexander P. Henderson, Augusta Boehme, Barbara Barth, Catharine A. Reitz, Annie Ganley, and Martha Seward.

The accounting in the estates of Mary Ann Stevenson and Charles Ahrenfeldt.

Contested calendar at 10:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Again Moving Upward with Energy.

THE GRANGERS LEADING THE ADVANCE

But the General List Is Well Up and Several Specialties Have Scored Sharp Gains—The Iron Trade's Revival.

MONDAY—A. M.

Crop conditions were the principal factor in the stock market last week. The Government report issued on the 10th inst. showed a much more satisfactory condition than had been expected, and the figures gave new life to the market. The Granger stocks naturally benefited most from the news, and they are all materially higher than a week ago. Burlington is up 4⅛, Rock Island 3⅜, Northwestern 2½, and St. Paul 1⅝.

The general list is, as a rule, materially higher than a week ago, the leaders in the advance being the Vanderbilts and the coalers. Susquehanna and Western preferred has been actively traded in and has fluctuated widely. Important changes have been made in the Directory, and the immediate financial requirements of the company have been provided for. At the same time the earnings are not all that could be desired, and it will require the exercise of the greatest economy to meet the fixed charges. The demoralization of the coal trade tells heavily against the Susquehanna company, but that is a difficulty which is not likely to be permanent. Tennessee Coal and Iron scored a further advance, accompanied by large trading, and at the close of the week was 4⅛ points higher than on the previous Saturday. The earnings of the company are particularly good, in addition to which negotiations are in progress which, when completed, it is promised will be of marked benefit to the property. Pacific Mail, after a long period of dormancy, has shown activity, and is about 3 points higher than a week ago. The company is said to be prospering, more freight being offered than its steamers can carry.

The industrials as a group have been less prominent than usual, although there has been fair activity in Sugar, Distillers', Tobacco, and Western Union, accompanied by the usual fluctuations. The decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the quo warranto proceedings aginst the Distillers' was against the legality of the trust, but the Reorganization Committee apparently is not at all disconcerted by it. Application has been already made to the court for an order for the sale of the property, and the committee promises to push the reorganization to a conclusion without delay.

One of the most gratifying conditions of the time is that of the iron industry—the barometer of trade, as it has been aptly called. The last issue of The Iron Age has this to say: "The past week has been one of the most stirring in the history of the iron trade for many years. It presents an unbroken record of advances all along the line, and few are left who would characterize the upward movement as a 'soda-water rise.' The most extraordinary thing is that the upward tendency has developed so fast without the powerful aid of heavy purchases from the principal consumers, the railroads. It is true that the railroads have been buying a little more liberally, but it is certain, too, that they have not yet taken hold as they will, if finances get into better shape and crops do better than the earlier scare stories would indicate."

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing June 15, 1895.	Closing. 1894.
Alton & Terre Haute	65	61	33½	..
American Cotton Oil	28¾	27⅜	27⅝	..
American Cotton Oil pf	74	73½	68	..
*Am. Sugar Refining	121⅜	117	98½	..
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf	102⅝	100¼	91¾	..
American Tobacco	116½	113	87	..
American Tobacco pf	115	115	101¾	..
Atch., Topeka & S. F.	7¼	6⅝	7¼	..
At., T. & S. F. 1st in. pd.	10⅜	9¾	1	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1⅜	1	..
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	62	..	..
*Bay State Gas	22⅝	22⅜	..	..
Brunswick Company	3	3	..	..
Canada Southern	55⅞	53½	50	..
Canadian Pacific	54⅞	52¾	64	..
Central Pacific	19⅝	18⅝	13½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	22⅜	17½	..
Chicago Gas	74½	73⅜	78	..
Chicago & East. Ill.	53⅜	53	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	100	99½	..	..
Chicago & N. W.	99¼	97¼	106½	..
Chicago & N. W. pf	145	145	142½	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	86	81⅝	77½	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	46⅞	44	38	..
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	91	89½	..	..
C., M. & St. Paul	69¼	66⅞	60⅜	..
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	123	121½	119⅜	..
Chi., R. I. & P.	73	69¼	68⅜	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	9	8½	..	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29⅜	28½	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	9⅝	8½	7½	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	27	26	17½	..
Con. Gas Company	149	144	134	..
Delaware & Hudson	130	128½	130	..
Del., Lack. & Western	162½	159½	161¼	..
Denver and Rio Grande	4⅛	4⅛	3	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47	46¾	30	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	9	8½	..	..
Detroit Gas	20¾	20¼	..	..
Dis. & Cat. F., all in. pd.	20⅞	18⅜	..	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6⅝	6	..	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	12⅝	12¼	..	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101¼	100⅝	100	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	57½	57½	..	..
Evans. & Terre Haute	47½	47	..	..
Flint & P. M.	15½	15¼	..	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	42	41½	..	..
General Electric	37⅛	34⅝	..	..
Great Northern pf.	133	129¾	100	..
Illinois Central	96¾	95⅛	..	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	21⅝	21⅜	..	..
Iowa Central	11½	9⅝	10½	..
Iowa Central pf.	34⅞	31½	35½	..
Laclede Gas	33⅛	32¼	17½	..
Lake Erie & Western	25	23⅝	10¼	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83¾	82	67⅛	..
Lake Shore	149	146¼	132	..
*Long Island Traction	11½	10¼	15⅞	..
Louisville & Nashville	59¼	58⅛	45¼	..
Louisville, N. A. & C.	10⅛	9⅝	..	..
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf.	27⅞	27	..	..
Manhattan Beach	4	4	..	..
Manhattan con	115⅝	†113	116½	..
Mexican Central	12⅝	12⅛	..	..
Mexican National ctfs.	3½	2⅝	..	..
Michigan Central	102½	100½	96	..
Minn. & St. Louis	21	18½	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86¼	83½	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	47¼	44½	..	..
Minnesota Iron	68	62	..	..
Missouri Pacific	29⅞	28¼	27⅞	..
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	17½	16⅝	14	..
Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	33	31½	23	..
Mobile & Ohio	25½	24½	19¼	..
*National Lead Co.	36½	35⅝	38⅜	..
*National Lead Co. pf.	90⅜	89½	84	..
National Linseed Oil	29⅜	28¾	18¼	..
National Starch 1st pf.	51	51	..	..
National Starch 2d pf.	30	30	..	..
New Central Coal	8½	8½	..	..
New-Jersey Central	101⅜	98¼	106½	..
New-York Central	102¼	101⅜	97½	..
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	45⅛	43¾	..	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	17⅜	17	14	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32¼	31⅝	27½	..
New-York, L. E. & West.	11⅜	10⅝	13⅝	..
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	24	24	20⅞	..
New-York, Sus. & West.	11½	7⅜	5½	..
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	32⅞	21	40½	..
Norfolk & Western	3⅞	3½	..	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	14⅞	14⅜	20⅛	..
North American	6⅜	5⅝	3⅞	..
Northern Pacific	6	4⅞	4	..
Northern Pacific pf.	20¼	17¼	15½	..
Ontario & Western	18½	18⅛	15⅜	..
Oregon Rail. & Nav.	32	29	6	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	6¼	6	..
Pacific Mail	32½	28⅝	14½	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	5⅝	5⅛	..	..
Philadelphia & Reading	18½	15⅞	17	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	30½	..	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	20⅜	19⅝	12	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52⅜	51⅞	44½	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	178½	172¼	164½	..
Rio Grande Western	19⅝	19	..	..
Rio Grande Western pf.	45¼	44¾	..	..
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7	..	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16¼	15⅜	..	..
St. Paul & Omaha	40¼	39	30⅞	..
Silver Bullion certs.	67¼	67	..	..
Southern Pacific	25	24	18⅝	..
Southern Railway	14¼	13⅜	..	..
Southern Railway pf.	42⅛	39½	..	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	35	31¼	10¾	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	90	90	..	..
Texas Pacific	12½	11⅞	8⅞	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	49	48	..	..
*Tol., St. L. & Kan. City	6¼	6¼	..	..
Union Pacific	14	12¾	13	..
U. P., Denver & Gulf	6	5¾	4	..
U. S. Cordage	2¼	1⅝	22⅞	..
U. S. Cordage pf.	7¾	6	30½	..
U. S. Cordage gtd.	7½	6	..	..
United States Rubber	42⅝	40⅞	37	..
United States Rubber pf.	98	97	94	..
*United States Leather	21½	20⅜	9⅝	..
*United States Leather pf.	94¼	93½	54	..
Wabash	9½	8⅝	7¼	..
Wabash pf.	20¼	19¼	15⅞	..
W. U. Telegraph	94½	92½	85	..
Wheel. & Lake Erie	14⅝	14	10⅞	..
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	46¼	45¼	45½	..
Wisconsin Central	5⅞	5¼	..	..

*Unlisted. †Ex-dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,709,000. The banks now hold $87,956,900 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,487,900, a decrease in specie of $4,514,500, an increase in legal tenders of $3,510,300, an increase in deposits of $2,810,200, and an increase in circulation of $13,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	June 15, '95.	June 8, '95.	June 16, '94.
Loans	$507,925,500	$503,437,600	$495,733,600
Specie	66,269,300	70,783,800	99,889,600
Legal t'd's.	113,893,600	110,383,300	119,107,900
Net dep's.	568,816,000	565,996,800	570,483,700
Circulation.	13,246,500	12,233,500	9,829,000

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	June 15, '95.	June 8, '95.	June 16, '94.
Specie	$66,269,300	$70,783,800	$99,889,600
Legal t'd's.	113,893,600	110,383,300	119,107,900
Total reserve.	$180,162,900	$181,167,100	$218,997,500
Reserve req'd agt deposits	142,204,000	141,499,200	142,620,025
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$37,958,900	$39,667,900	$76,876,575

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$37,958,900	1890	$6,987,900
1894	76,376,575	1889	10,603,225
1893	8,776,800	1888	28,463,700
1892	22,783,825	1887	4,010,625
1891	10,484,325	1886	15,711,425

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued to be well supplied. Call loans were freely made at 1 per cent., but the average was about 1⅛ per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was small, and was confined to long dates. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good supply, while the demand was good. Rates were 2½@2⅝ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 2¾@3¼ per cent. for four months' commission-house names and prime four months' single names, 3@3½ per cent. for prime six months', and 4@4½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £375,852 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 62.19, became 62.84. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,585,000f in gold and gained 1,363,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm, but was without special feature. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for 60-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88¼@$4.88½ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅝@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.14¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—17@20c discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 discount. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,137,496, and the exports for the same period $33,062,936. The net exports, therefore, have been $12,925,440. The net exports to date in 1894 were $47,460,831; in 1893, $63,342,978, and in 1892 $28,248,677.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	3½
American Sugar Refining pf	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	1
Canada Southern	1½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	1¼
Chicago & Northwest	2½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	4¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	2¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
Illinois Central	1½
Iowa Central	1¼
Iowa Central pf	3½
Lake Erie & Western	1½
Lake Erie & Western pf	1½
Manhattan	2½
Michigan Central	2½
Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	1½
Mobile & Ohio	1½
Minn. & St. Louis	1½
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	2½
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	2⅜
National Lead pf	1⅛
New-Jersey Central	1¼
New-York Central	1⅛
New-York & New-England	1⅛
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	2⅝
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	8⅜
Pacific Mail	2⅞
Pullman Car	1½
St. Paul & Omaha	1
Southern Railway pf	2⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	4⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	2¼
Western Union	1¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1⅛

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute	4
Bay State Gas	2⅜
Consolidated Gas	3½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	1
Minnesota Iron	7

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st	2
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	1
At., T. & S. Fé 2d A	1
Austin & Nev. 1st	2½
Brooklyn City 1st	2½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	1
Chicago & Erie inc	1½
C., C., C. & Ind. gen	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	3
Col. Mid 1st	4
Con. Gas of Chi. 1st	1½
East T., V. & Ga. con. 5s	2
East Tenn. reor. lien	3½
Equitable Gas of Chi. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1¼
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d	1½
Int. & Great Nor. 2d	1½
Iowa Cent. 1st	2¾
Iron Mt. gen	1
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	1½
Kan. P. & c. con	1½
Kan. & Texas 2d	1½
Kan. & Texas 5s	1⅜
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1½
L. N. & Chi. gen	1⅜
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	2
Mob. & Ohio gen	1⅞
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2⅛
N. Y. Cent. 1st, c	1
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	2
Northern Pacific 2d	3¼
Northern Pacific 3d	3¼
Northern Pacific con	3⅝
Northern Pacific con. cfs	1
Northern Pac. & Mon. 1st	1
Northern Pacific notes	3⅜
Ohio Southern gen	2
Ohio Southern 1st	1¾
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r	1
Oregon R. & Nav. 5s	1½
Phi. & East. 1st	1½
Rio Grande West. 1st	1⅜
Rock Island deb. 5s	2
St. L. Southwest. 1st	3⅜
St. L. Southwest. 2d	1¼
So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	3⅜
Southern Ry. 5s	2½
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm	3
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn	1½
U. P., Den. & G. 5s	1
U. S. Cord. 1st	3
Va. Mid. gen	2
Wabash 2d	1⅜
Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi	1
Wabash deb., B	1¼
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	2
West Shore 4s	1⅜

DECLINED.

Clev. & Canton 1st	1⅜
Det., M. & M. l. g	1½
Erie 2d cn. cfs	1
Nat. Starch 1st	1
Or. Imp. con	3½
Or. S. L. & U. N. con	1⅜
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r	1½

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The market for bonds in the Stock Exchange has continued strong and active, the demand being well sustained all through the list. Northern Pacific securities are exceptionally strong, advancing from 8 to 4 points. It is interesting to note the advance in the consolidated 5s and the third mortgage bonds, as they are junior to the seconds. It seems clear that the second mortgage bonds ought to be worth 100 and accrued interest, or about 113 flat. Atchison 4s scored another advance, selling close to 76.

Houses which do a counter business report continuance of the active demand, and a scarcity of bonds is felt everywhere. It is expected that the July demand will be very great this year, as there are very few good bonds in sight. Notwithstanding the adverse comments on American securities published in the London newspapers, there are indications of renewal of foreign purchases. Many bonds were taken out of the Street during the week by houses identified with London, and they have undoubtedly found a resting place on the other side.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 13, 1895	£37,297,728	.....
June 14, 1894	37,844,493	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 13, 1895	82,119,033	£51,007,511
June 14, 1894	71,300,737	51,091,714
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 13, 1895	38,145,176	15,580,824
June 14, 1894	35,077,500	11,692,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 13, 1895	19,226,000	13,509,000
June 14, 1894	10,302,000	16,342,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 13, 1895	4,294,000	7,048,000
June 14, 1894	4,516,000	7,033,000
BELGIUM.		
June 13, 1895	2,913,333	1,459,667
June 14, 1894	3,060,667	1,530,333
SPAIN.		
June 13, 1895	8,004,000	12,460,000
June 14, 1894	7,918,000	8,700,000
Total last week	£192,105,270	£101,155,302
Corresponding week in 1894	170,019,397	96,889,547
Week ending June 6	191,865,322	101,148,938
Corresponding week last year	169,003,021	96,450,644

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$9,390,925
Corresponding week 1894	7,376,089
Since Jan. 1, 1895	241,777,635
Corresponding period 1894	202,396,758

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Friday	$7,788,182
Corresponding week 1894	7,628,438
Since Jan. 1, 1895	154,316,561
Corresponding period 1894	167,378,871

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$129,069
Corresponding week 1894	66,978
Since Jan. 1, 1895	20,918,451
Corresponding period 1894	9,940,970

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$849,669
Corresponding week 1894	2,671,506
Since Jan. 1, 1895	46,006,962
Corresponding period 1894	73,509,424

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending June 15	$590,678,414
Balances for week ending June 15	40,808,443
Clearings for week ending June 8	577,760,600
Balances for week ending June 8	37,790,061
Clearings for week ending June 1	494,623,991
Balances for week ending June 1	31,576,494
Clearings for week ending May 25	606,071,693
Balances for week ending May 25	34,168,928
Clearings for week ending May 18	695,175,769
Balance for week ending May 18	43,530,856
Clearings for week ending May 11	661,301,526
Balances for week ending May 11	42,634,239

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—Our market has ruled very dull this week, and there has been a slight decline throughout the list. Further progress has been made in the street railway consolidation scheme, the Councils having this week granted four additional franchises to the combination, but traders have been waiting for more definite information regarding the syndicate's plans. The declaration of the regular dividends on Philadelphia Gas and Westinghouse Air Brake had no effect on those stocks. There was a momentary advance in Westinghouse Electric on the rumor that the company had secured the eight-million-dollar contract for equipping the Manhattan Railway with its apparatus, but on the denial of the report, interest in the stock subsided. The electric company, however, is turning out a large amount of new work, the shipment of apparatus averaging four or five cars per day, and its pay roll has increased to $40,000 per week. If the business is being done at a profit, a dividend on the second preferred stock seems only a matter of a short time. There has been a good demand for bonds and bank shares, and prices for this class of securities are strong and advancing.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	18⅝	18¾
Wheeling Gas	17	..
Central Traction	24⅜	25⅛
Citizens' Traction	56½	57¼
Pleasant Valley	..	22
West End Traction	34	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham T.	16⅞	17⅛
Duquesne Traction	34⅞	35¼
Pittsburg, Al. & Man.	..	40¼
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pf.	35¼	..
United States and Signal	13½	13⅝

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Our market for the week has been without feature. The demand for all investment securities has been light and prices have advanced, but the advance has not been great. Money continues very easy, with banks offering freely both on call and time. Rates are 3@3½ on call and 4@4½ on time. Commercial paper is readily placed at 4@5 per cent. Clearings for the five days this week were $11,373,400, as against $10,200,500 for the five days of the corresponding week last year.

Messrs. W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati, quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Cincinnati 4s of 1895-1907	101¾	102½
*Cincinnati 4s of 1898-1900	101¾	102½
*Cincinnati 4s of 1901-1913	102½	103
*Cincinnati 4s of 1909-1932	103¾	104
*Cincinnati Con. Skg. Fd. 4s of 1911-1941	103⅞	104¼
*Cincinnati Skg. Fd. 5s of 1910-1930	111⅜	112⅜
*Cincinnati gold 6s of 1906	118¾	119¼
*Cincinnati gold 7 3-10s of 1902	120⅝	121
*Little Miami 5s	112	114
*Dayton & Western gtd. 6s	111½	112½
*Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 4½s	100¼	100¾
*Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 5s	104	105½
*Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 6s	113	114
*Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 7s	120½	121½
*Cin., Ham. & Dayton stock	200	207½
*Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. stock	82	..
*Dayton & Michigan 5s	108½	109
*Cin., Ham. & Ind. 7s	114	115
*Cin., Lafayette & Chi. I. 7s	112	114
*Dayton & Union 7s	122	124
*Cin., N. & C. St. R. R. 5s	100	100¼
Columbus & Xenia	188	190
Cin., Lebanon & Northern	35	40
Cin., N. O. & Texas Pac.	25	35
Little Miami R. R. gtd	172¼	178
Cincinnati St. Railway	115	115¼
Mt. Adams & Eden Park	111⅜	112½
Cin., Newport & Covington	44	45
Cin., Union Stock Yards	81	82
Cin., Union Stock Yds. pf.	87	90
Cin. Leaf Tobacco Warehouse	87	89
Cin. Leaf Tob. Warehouse pf.	127	130
Atlas Nat.	133	135½
Citizens' National	200	215
Fourth National	240	250
Fifth National	86	90
German	202½	206
Merchants'	110	120
Market	150	155
National Lafayette	250	300
Second National	380	400
Western German	350	380

*And interest.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, June 15.—There was a good demand for local securities this week. The market, however, was not active. The light trading was due to the small amount of securities offering and the firm figures at which they were held by the owners. Among the strongest features were Albany Railway and Troy City Railway securities. Albany Railway advanced 2 per cent. for the bid price and 3 per cent. for the asked price. Troy City Railway advanced 1 per cent. for the bid price. Troy City Railway consolidated 5s advanced 1 per cent. Watervliet Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the Albany Railway, were also in demand at advancing figures. The earnings of this road are said to be more than sufficient to pay the fixed charges. A large amount of money has been expended upon the line, and the property is now in first-class condition. A prominent New-York Central official who with a private party recently chartered a car from Albany to Troy, remarked, when reaching his destination, that he never knew before that a trip over an electric railway could be so delightful. The freight business over this line between the two cities is increasing. Westchester bonds were bid up from 98½ to par without meeting any offerings. The only bonds for sale are held at 101½ and interest.

Messrs. J. S. Bacne & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad Stock	119	121
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	106½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	92	96
Commercial Insurance Company	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	38	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	145	150
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	117½	120
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	104	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	105	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	113¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd 5s, 1943	100	101½
†Westcott Express Company	15	20
†Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	106	..
Troy Gas Company	125	128
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81½	83
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col Co. 6s, 1905	100	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15.—The local stock market for the week continues firm. In the bank stock list prices generally are higher, and the demand is gradually increasing. Some little inquiry is noted for American National, City National, Manufacturers' National, and National Bank of Commerce. Merchants' National Bank has sold at 62¼@63, and a sale of Manufacturers' National is reported at 134½. Industrial Trust Company stock is somewhat sought for, but what little there is offered is firmly held at 103. New-Haven is still in demand. There is nothing new in Providence and Springfield. In reference to the latter it may be said that it is generally understood that the majority of the stock has been turned in, but there are a number of the smaller stockholders who have not yet determined what course to pursue. American Screw stock is still sought for and is now quoted 222 bid. As far as can be learned there is no reason for the recent advance in this stock other than the supply and demand. The insurance stocks now show some activity. The companies have, during the last half year, shown exceptionally good earnings and will in the near future command much higher prices. A sale of Merchants' has taken place at 50, and Providence Washington has sold at 47½.

In the local money market rates for commercial paper are still quoted at 4 to 5 per cent. Money is easy and call loans between banks are at 3 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	46
Atlantic	31½	35
Blackstone Canal	25⅜	26½
City	63½	..
Commercial	48½	50
Eagle	56½	..
Fifth	49¾	50
First	111	113
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, lots at 320 and 322 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 36.6 by 98.9.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Sackett, referee, 987 First Avenue, west side, 21 feet north of Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 68, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,770.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Royal Cy Crane, referee, 228 Seventh Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-third Street, 19.8 4-5 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,570.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:33
Moon rises	12:39		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:37	3:10	8:47	9:46
Governors Island	2:50	3:37	9:19	10:24
Hell Gate	4:43	5:30	10:47	11:52

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 17.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	June 7
Buffalo	Hull	May 31
Chowbent	Jacksonville	June 13
Circassia	Glasgow	June 6
El Sud	New-Orleans	June 12
Fulda	Bremen	June 8
Greece	London	June 5
Gulf of Akaba	Trinidad	June 6
Isle of Kent	Gibraltar	May 31
Knitzford	Matanzas	June 11
Manhanset	Swansea	June 8
Orinoco	Hull	May 28
Pennland	Antwerp	June 7
Philadelphia	La Guayra	June 6
Tallahassee	Savannah	June 14
Viola	Gibraltar	June 1

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Ailsa	Kingston	June 13
Alsatian	Gibraltar	June 8
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	June 18
Munchen	Bremen	June 6
Powhatan	Liverpool	June 4
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	June 9
Werra	Gibraltar	June 9

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Athos	Navassa	June 13
Comal	Galveston	June 12
Spree	Bremen	June 11
Sutherland	Hamburg	June 1
Yumuri	Havana	June 15

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

El Norte	New-Orleans	June 15
Germanic	Liverpool	June 12
Graffoe	Gibraltar	June 6

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Advance	Colon	June 14
Christine	Shields	June 7
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	June 13
Paris	Southampton	June 19
Virginia	Christiansand	June 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Cherokee	June 18	London	5 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	June 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hubbuck	June 18	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Nomadic	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanrose	June 18	Mediterranean	80 Wall St.
Caribbee	June 18	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
El Sol	June 19	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Ontario	June 19	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Majestic	June 19	Southampton	29 Broadway.
Prins Willem I	June 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	June 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	June 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Antilla	June 19	Progreso	113 Wall St.
Terrier	June 19	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Normannia	June 19	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Alliance	June 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Baltier	June 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Prins Willem I	June 20	Greytown	24 StateSt.
Newport	June 20	Colon	Pier 35 N. R.
Ciudad Condal	June 20	Progreso	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	June 20	Nassau	113 Wall St.
State of Texas	June 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	June 21	Charleston	6 Bowling Gr.
Alisa	June 22	Kingston	24 State St.
Massachusetts	June 22	London	4 Broadway.
Marsala	June 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Buffalo	June 22	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Prins Willem I	June 22	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Nueces	June 22	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
El Rio	June 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Philadelphia	June 22	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Maracaibo	June 22	Curacao	135 Front St.
Gulf of Akaba	June 22	Grenada	Pier 34 N. R.
Normandie	June 22	Havana	6 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	June 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Adamnhor	June 22	Nuevitas	80 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	June 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Aconcagua	June 22	Antwerp	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Island	June 22	Christiania	28 State St.
Spaarndam	June 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	June 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	June 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	June 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Havelina	June 22	Bahia	Dusk&Devons
Camelense	June 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Seminole	June 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	June 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 25	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lady Palmer	June 25	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Dona Maria	June 25	Azores	102 Broad St.
Bovic	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Moorish Prince	June 25	Pernambuco	2-4 Stone St.
Jupiter	June 25	Rotterdam	15 Whitehall.
Spree	June 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	June 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	June 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Choma	June 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 26	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
St. Louis	June 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Prins Willem I	June 27	Curacao	24 State St.
Zaandam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	June 27	S'th'mpton	57 Broadway.
Horrox	June 27	Santos	19 Whitehall.
Curityba	June 27	Rio Janeiro	39 Broadway.
Tyomo	June 28	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Cuba	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Salerno	June 29	Pernambuco	Barber&Co.
Bos	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Manhanset	June 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Manitoba	June 29	London	4 Broadway.
Bellaura	June 29	Montevideo	19 Whitehall.
Espanto	June 29	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Paladia	June 29	Bremen	2 Broadway.
Champagne	June 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	June 29	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Rotterdam	June 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Nigretia	June 29	Galveston	113 Wall St.
City of Rome	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Silene	June 29	Kingston	24 State St.
El Monte	June 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Jamaica	July 1	Greytown	24 State St.
City of Para	July 1	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Havel	July 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Runic	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Rhynland	July 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanhu	July 3	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Caracas	July 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cearense	July 4	Para	113 Pearl St.
Aurania	July 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	July 4	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Santiago	July 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Vania	July 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	July 6	S'th'mpton	57 Broadway.
Norge	July 6	Christiania	28 State St.
Amsterdam	July 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bourgogne	July 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
S. of Calif'nia	July 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	July 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	July 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	July 6	London	4 Broadway.
Bremen	July 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Coleridge	July 6	Pernamb'co	19 Whitehall.
Trave	July 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Devic	July 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	July 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerniand	July 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	July 10	Caibarien	80 Wall St.
Prins Willem II	July 13	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Paraiba	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	July 13	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Lucania	July 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgia	July 13	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	July 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	July 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pr. Willem II	July 13	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Hildebrand	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Furnessia	July 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	July 13	Bristol	113 Front St.
Hapsburg	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Delcomyn	July 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Taurie	July 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, June 16.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Morgan, Newcastle May 29 and London June 3, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Piorot, Havre June 8, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol May 29 and Swansea May 31, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam June 5 and Boulogne June 6, with mdse and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:47 A. M.

Ship Lucile, (of Freeport,) Conway, Hongkong 128 days, with mdse to Delacamp & Co.; vessel to M. F. Pickering.

SS Saratoga, Royce, Havana June 12, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bouquet, London June 6, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah June 14, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Brig Sunlight, Thompson, Demarara 19 days, with sugar to L. W. J. P. Armstrong.

WIND at Sandy Hook at 10:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Benlarig, (Br.,) Leith; Richmond, Norfolk; Laurada; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Dover; Cacique, (Br.,) Valparaiso, Callao, Iquique, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 16.—SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from Bremen June 15 for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from Antwerp June 15 for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:22 A. M. to-day.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Le Boeuf, from New-York June 8, arrived at Havre to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT VESSEL, NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about June 24, 1895, the Light Vessel No. 51, moored off Sandy Hook, on the easterly prolongation of the axis of Gedney Channel, entrance to New-York Lower Bay will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs and replaced by Relief Light Vessel No. 16.

Light Vessel No. 16 will show a reflector light, flashing white every fifteen seconds, (instead of an occulting electric light,) from the foremast head. The light will be visible about ten nautical miles, the observer's eye fifteen feet above the sea. Should the flashing light become inoperative a fixed white reflector light will be shown from the mainmast.

During thick or foggy weather a twelve-inch steam whistle will sound a signal of the same characteristic as that sounded from Light Vessel No. 51, viz., blasts of three seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of twelve seconds, thus: Blast, three seconds; silent interval, twelve seconds; blast, three seconds; silent interval, twelve seconds.

Light Vessel No. 16 has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, and a black smokestack and the steam whistle between the masts, but differs from Light Vessel No. 51 in having a yellow hull, with "Relief" in large black letters on each side, and "No. 16" in black on each bow and each quarter.

Light Vessel No. 51 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

This notice affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 90, No. 277, and the List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 92, 95, 97, and 108.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

SALE PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT OF THE

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

No. 35 BOWERY

and

No. 34 BAYARD ST.,

Belonging to the ESTATE OF BERNARD TOCH, will be sold

Wednesday, June 19, 1895,

At the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

By WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

Under direction of JOHN H. JUDGE, ESQ., Referee.

Particulars of

WAHLE & STONE,

Att'ys for defendant, Lucas Toch, 280 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

4 BEAUTIFUL VILLAS,

1 FRAME DWELLING,

34 CHOICE LOTS,

IN 23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY, OVERLOOKING NEW MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE, HARLEM RIVER, NEW SPEEDWAY, AND 155TH ST. VIADUCT.

BY SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895,

At 12 o'clock, at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Houses and lots are located on Sedgwick, Summit, Ogden, Bremer, and (proposed) Nelson Avs. between Devoe St. and Jerome Av.

GEORGE G. FREER, Assignee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Att'y for Assignee.

Handsome maps, permits, photographs, and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Smyth & Ryan sell at public auction Monday, June 17, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

320 AND 322 WEST 36th ST.,

near 8th Av., large vacant plot, 33.6x98.9. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas.

No. 193.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, complainant, vs. JOHN H. GASTON, receiver of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, as rebettled under date of the first day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, thereby designated, shall, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, or on the date to which I may adjourn such sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the point in the County of Dallas, Tex., where the track which connects the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and the Texas Trunk Railroad connects and intersects with the main track of the Texas Trunk Railroad, near the eastern limits of the city of Dallas, said point being two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven feet south of the point of junction of the Rapid Transit Railroad with said main line of the Texas Trunk Railroad, make sale, without valuation or appraisement, before, or, at the option of, redemption, or extension, at public auction, as an entirety, and not in separate parcels, to the highest and best bidder therefor, of the property covered by the mortgage referred to in said decree, and said decree directed to be sold, viz.: The railroad of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, situate in the Counties of Dallas and Kaufman, in the State of Texas, extending from the City of Dallas in said County of Dallas, to Cedar Station in said County of Kaufman, consisting of a main line upwards of fifty miles in length, and also of all rights of way, tracks, side tracks, ties, rails, bridges, stations, depots, water stations, water tanks, depots, car houses, engine houses, machine shops, structures, rolling stock, locomotives, cars, tenders, machinery, implements, iron, materials, lands, tenements, and other property, chattels, choses in action and things pertaining to said railroad, owned by said railroad company, or used or acquired by said railroad company in and for the construction, equipment, improvement, completion, operation, or management of said railroad, and together with all the chartered and corporate rights, privileges, and franchises possessed or acquired by the railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property ordered to be sold.

Any holder of any of said bonds may bid and purchase at said sale for his own account. I shall receive no bid on said sale for less than $250,000, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the court, nor shall I receive any bid from any person offering to bid who shall not first deposit with me, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $10,000 in money, or by a certified check on some responsible bank. Of the price for which said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the cash deposit hereinbefore required, which shall be received as part of the purchase price, and also at the same time and from time to time thereafter such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct. The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to take and resell said premises and property upon failure of any purchaser for twenty days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price now or hereafter required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good said balance of his bid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering receiver's certificates issued by the order of the court in said cause, or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons, or either, secured by the mortgage dated August 30, 1888, in said decree referred to, such certificates, bonds and coupons, respectively, being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive on a cash payment, in case the purchase price were paid in cash. All certificates, bonds, and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be surrendered to the Special Master Commissioner and cancelled if the whole amount of the purchase price is applied upon the purchase price, but if less than such whole amount is applied then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said certificates, bonds, or coupons by said Special Master Commissioner, and such bonds or coupons shall then be returned to the holder. If any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

The said decree provides that the purchaser or purchasers of the property therein decreed to be sold shall be invested with and shall hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property therein decreed to be sold, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises pertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Texas Trunk Railroad Company or the said John H. Gaston, as receiver, has at any time held or enjoyed the same; and further, that the said purchaser or purchasers shall be and be entitled to hold said railroads and property free and discharged of and from the lien of the mortgage foreclosed as in said decree mentioned and from the claims of all persons in said suit, or either of them, or any intervenors therein or any persons claiming or to claim thereunder.

A. T. WATTS,
ap29-1aw15wM Special Master Commissioner.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

Real Estate at Auction.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. ANOTHER AUCTION SALE OF

PALISADES PARK LOTS

ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

AT

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 5 9 LIBERTY ST.

Great chance for investors.

Great opportunity for home-seekers.

450 BEAUTIFUL LOTS

in the

Handsome suburb of New-York,

AT PALISADES PARK, N. J.

Write for maps and free passes to inspect the lots in advance of the sale. Address

A. FRED SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 86 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

LINCOLN PARK.

Choice building lots; high ground; magnificent views; $250 up; terms to suit; twelve minutes from 155th St., via N. Y. & Putnam. R. R.; station at Property; send for maps and passes. R. E. HOLDER, 203 Broadway.

29TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, in good condition, size 20.10x60x98.9, particulars. VAN RENSSELAER, MARTIN & RAMSEY, 111 Broadway.

HOUSE, STABLE, AND 8 LOTS, 152D ST., near Boulevard, for sale at a bargain. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 23d St.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER AT NEWPORT A fully furnished house on Mlantonomi Av., near Broadway; ample grounds and stable; rent moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against DARINER LANDON, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; William T. Washburn, as executor and trustee, and Emma Richardson, as executrix and trustee, under the last will and testament of Benjamin Richardson, deceased; Louisa A. Richardson, otherwise known as Louisa Burril and Louisa A. Burl; Zebulon Phillips, Paul Fuller, Edward Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Junior, Thomas H. Kelly, and Daniel J. Sullivan, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Eugene Kelly, deceased; William H. Farrell and Edward Kelly, as surviving partners of the firm of Eugene Kelly & Company; The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; Edward J. Hancy, George B. Colby, Charles G. Burgoyne, Walter McCarthy, Charles Derleth, Viola M. Adams, Peter T. Sonvenaur, Danny Richardson and Joseph B. Richardson, her husband; Mary S. Birdsall and William H. Birdsall, her husband; Harriet Birdsall and Louis B. Birdsall, her husband; Fullena A. Cooper, individually and as administratrix, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of Sarah Jane Richardson, deceased; Lincoln Richardson Cooper, Frederick Cooper, Harriet B. Dowd, James Kinman, John McDonald, William B. Richardson, Eva Richardson, Henry F. Sauvan, defendants.—The trial of this action desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 20th, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Gardner Landon, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; Zebulon Phillips, and Harriet B. Dewey:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 20th day of March, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of this court and of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6wM

LIBERTY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, to all persons otherwise interested in the LIBERTY INSURANCE COMPANY, that the undersigned, the receiver of the said company, will render a full and accurate account of all his proceedings on oath, to the Supreme Court at the New-York Special Term thereof to be held at Chambers at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 8th day of July, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

And a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1895.

GEORGE A. MORRISON, Receiver,
46 Cedar Street, New-York City.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

Referees' Notices.

SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES HENDERSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT HENDERSON and ELIZABETH HENDERSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue aforesaid, distant forty-nine (49) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue, nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, to the center of the party wall between the building on this lot and the one adjoining the same on the north; thence westerly at right angles to Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through the center of the said party wall, eighty-one feet; southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, and thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third Street eighty feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Robert Henderson by Rosa Levey by deed dated the 27th day of July, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 2248 of Conveyances, Page 22, on the 29th day of July, 1889.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

ISAAC N. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the seventeenth day of June, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

ISAAC N. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my31-2aw2wM&P&Je17

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—MARGARET McCARTHY, by Robert Well, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against CHARLES McCARTHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 11th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the ninth (9) day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street distant three hundred and sixty-four westerly from the northerly corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; and running thence westerly along the westerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the centre line of the block, and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by William Dubois and Regina, his wife, to Dennis McCarthy, by deed bearing date the 5th day of July, 1886, and recorded on the 6th day of July, 1887, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2076, Conveyances, Page 28.—Dated New-York, 11th June, 1895.

B. W. B. BROWN, Referee.

DANIEL F. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 E. 14th St.

E. McGUIRE, Guardian ad litem for Infant Defendant.

EDWARD P. LYON, MAAS & GOLDBERG, Defendants' Attorneys. ja18-2aw8wTh&MAjy3

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—EDWARD L. TRUDEAU and LUIS P. WALTON, as executors under the last will and testament of Frances C. Mumford, deceased, plaintiffs, against PHILLIP DOES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of June, 1895, and duly entered and filed on the 6th day of June, 1895, I, Isaac B. Brennan, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2nd day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Mr. Thomas A. McGowan, auctioneer, all right, title, and interest of the defendant Phillip Does in and to the premises mentioned in said judgment of foreclosure and sale, and which are described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Delancey Street, distant easterly one hundred and seven feet four inches (107 feet 4 inches) more or less from the easterly line of Attorney Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Delancey Street forty-two feet eight inches (42 feet 8 inches) more or less; thence southerly on a line parallel with Attorney Street one hundred feet (100 feet) more or less; thence westerly on a line parallel with Delancey Street forty-two feet eight inches (42 feet 8 inches) more or less; thence northerly on a line parallel with Attorney Street one hundred feet (100 feet) to the point or place of beginning; and also all the right, title, and interest of the defendant Phillipp Does on said 12th day of February, 1895, in, to, and under a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 14th day of March, 1804, made by Angelica L. Hamilton of Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, unto the said Phillipp Does, his executors, administrators, or assigns, of the premises hereinbefore mentioned and described, which lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 28, Section 2, Page 187 of Conveyances, and also a certain instrument amendatory of said indenture of lease, bearing date the 19th day of April, 1804, and duly recorded in said register's office, in Liber 28, Section 2, Page 318 of Conveyances; also, all the estate, right, title, term of years to come or unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the defendant Does above named, of, in, and to the said premises, and each and every part or parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, June 8th, 1895.

ISAAC B. BRENNAN, Referee.

BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—CAROLINE WEINBERG, plaintiff, against WILLIAM K. VAN BOKKELEN and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth (formerly the Fifth) Ward of the City of New-York, bounded northerly in front by Easter Street, easterly by property now or late belonging to the estate of Thomas Franklin, deceased, southerly by land now or late belonging to Elbert Holmes, Irad Hawley, and James E. Holmes, and westerly by land formerly belonging to Wm. F. Baker; containing in breadth in front and rear sixteen feet and four inches, and in length on each side seventy-five feet, or thereabouts, be the same more or less. As the said lot, with others, has been surveyed and laid down on a certain map of three lots of ground situate in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Wm. F. Baker, made November, 1826, by David Ewen, City Surveyor. The above particularly described property being part of lot described in a certain deed bearing date the first day of December, 1792, executed by Theophilis Anthony to the said William F. Baker, by the name Wm. F. Baker, Jr., and recorded in Liber No. 48 of Conveyances, Page 448, and which the said William F. Baker, by indenture, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1827, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 210 of Conveyances, Page 210, conveyed unto James Carroll. These premises being known as No. 351 Water Street, in the City of New-York. And being the same premises conveyed to the said William K. Van Bokkelen by deed dated Sept. 5th, 1893.

Dated New-York, June 13th, 1895.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 1,269 Broadway, New-York.
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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FRANCIS J. GASQUET and another, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES GAULT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of